



# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1862.—Vol. XLI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {PRICE ..... FIVEPENCE.  
PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.  
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal of or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

**ROCHE CONSOLS.**—The purchase of these shares is SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED. Capt. Parkyn, the agent, writes—"Roche Consols, in my opinion, will soon rank amongst the best paying tin mines in Cornwall. Mr. CROFTS can offer shares at £2 net.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

**MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

100 Anglo-Australian, 3s.	100 Frontino, 8s. 9d.	25 Queen (Silver).
50 Bog.	10 Great Laxey, £18½.	10 Roman Grav., £20½.
25 Bradstreet Con., 25s.	30 Gt. No. Laxey, 20s.	10 So. Aurora, £6½.
25 Bwch Consols.	50 General Brazilian.	20 Sweetland Ck., £4½.
10 Bronfroyd, £2½.	15 Great Vor, £8½.	15 South Condurrow.
30 Carn Camborne, 42s.	20 Gunnslake (Clitters), 25s. 6d.	75 Taquaril, 3s. 9d. pm.
100 Chontales, 12s. 6d.	50 Gwydyr Park.	10 Tankerville, £16½.
75 Caegynon, 20s.	20 Marke Valley, £7 13	20 Van Consols, £5 18 3
50 Drake Wallis, 2s. 3d.	15 North Croft, £2½.	60 West Maria, 24s. 9d.
25 Don Pedro, £2½.	50 Pennerley.	3 W. Chiverton, £28½.
20 East Caradon, £6½.	3 Providence, £20½.	15 W. Tankerville, £4½.
75 Ellipse, £1¼ prem.	40 Prince of Wales, 21s 9	50 West Drake Wallis.
5 East Lovell, £28½.	50 Pen Allt.	25 Wheel Crebhor.
5 Eberhardt, £39.	50 Parys Mountain, £3½.	20 W. Prince Wales, 2s 6
10 E. Grenville, £2 11s 3		

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS IN BOG AND PENNERLEY SHARES.**  
Daily Price-List free on application.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

**MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,**  
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

**MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,**  
77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET,**  
LONDON, E.C.  
Every kind of marketable securities dealt in at closest market price.

**MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
HARMONY and MONTAGUE.—I recommend the immediate purchase of shares in this company. The company is divided into 64 shares only, of £50 fully paid-up. Full particulars upon application.

**MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.  
SHARES FOR SALE (others not inserted), for cash or account:—

4 Eberhardt, £40.	15 Parys Mount, £11 3	15 Bog, £3½.
15 So. Aurora, £6 8s. 9d.	10 Sweetland Ck., £4½.	10 So. Condurrow, £5 11 3
10 W. Tankerville, £14½	20 Ellipse, 6s. 3d. prem.	10 Grenville, £4½.
10 W. Chiverton, £28½.	50 Taquaril, 3s. 9d. pm.	5 Roman Grav., £20½.
6 Providence, £28½.	20 Pennerley, 25s. 6d.	

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY STOCKS, and other Securities of all descriptions.**  
Dividends at the rate of 5, 10, and 15 per cent.

Consult Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS' SPECIAL LIST OF INVESTMENTS.  
Sent free by post on application to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, Stock and Share-dealer, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

**MR. THOS. J. BARNARD'S MINING OFFICES,**  
175, 176, 177, and 178, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REGISTERED OFFICES OF  
THE QUEEN SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).  
THE KING SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).  
THE VIRTUOUS LADY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

PRICES OF SHARES THIS DAY.—QUEEN, 50s.; KING, £1 2s. 6d.; VIRTUOUS LADY, 30s.

The almost unprecedented success of the VIRTUOUS LADY for tin and copper, and the QUEEN and KING for silver, tin, and copper, blended with the amalgamation works, introduced for the extraction of silver from the lowest class silver ores upon the most scientific principles, place these properties before the public, not as a speculation, but as a mining investment.

The lists of shareholders include the nobility, clergy, gentry, and professional and influential business men throughout England.

Dated April 28, 1871. THOS. J. BARNARD, Secretary.

**MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
34, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**EAST LLANGYNOG LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The shares in this valuable property (from the recent discoveries reported) are commanding considerable attention of those desirous of embarking in a sound investment. Mr. H. M. strongly advises the purchase of shares at present quotations, and is in a position to offer 50 (or part of same) if applied for immediately.

West Jewell, Taquaril, South Condurrow, Great Vor, and Terras recommended.

A Daily List of Closing Prices sent to clients free on application.  
References exchanged.  
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,**  
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—

50 Aberdaunt, 21s. 6d	50 Gt. So. Chiv., 6s. 6d	5 Roman Grav., £19½.
15 Ashton, £2½.	10 Great Vor, £8½.	40 South Darren, 26s.
25 Bog.	10 Great Western, 38s.	2 South Caradon, £200.
50 Blaen Caelan, 32s. 6d.	20 Great Retallack, 50s.	20 So. Condurrow, £5 13 9
25 Bwch Consols, 35s. 6d	50 Great Rock, 21s.	2 St. Francis, £29½.
25 Bradstreet Con., 21s 3d	20 Hingston Down, £2½.	100 So. Herodsfoot, 17s 6d
5 Cook's Kitchen, £23½.	5 Marke Valley, £7.	10 So. Aurora, £6 6 9
20 Chiverton Moor, £2½.	5 New Beldon, 16s. 6d.	20 Sweetland, £4½.
20 Chiverton Val., 28s 9d	5 North Roscar, £11.	5 St. John del Rey, £32½
20 Colorado, £2 11s. 3d.	1 New Seton, £39.	1 Tincroft, £50.
1 Carr Brea, £14½.	20 North Croft, £2½.	5 Tankerville, £16½.
10 Cefn Consols, £10½.	40 Okei Tor, 19s. 6d.	10 Trevrack, £20.
40 Drake Wallis, 18s.	50 Parys Mount, £13 9	50 Taquaril, 3s. 9d. pm.
1 Devon Consols, £27½.	30 Perkins Beach, 39s. 6d	1 Van, £55.
5 East Llangynog, £20½.	10 Penhalls, £4½.	25 West Basset, 51s.
5 Eberhardt, £39½.	40 Pennerley.	20 W. Tankerville, £4 3 9
5 East Lovell, £28½.	50 Plympton, £2½.	5 W. Chiverton, £28½.
5 East Grenville, £2 11s 3	50 Prince of Wales, 22s 3	3 West Frances, £42.
5 Ellipse, 6s. 3d. prem.	5 Providence, £28½.	20 West Jewell.
5 East Basset, £2½.	50 Perran Vvyan.	5 East Caradon.
25 Frank Mills, 24s. 6d.	50 Queen, 37s. 6d.	70 W. Drake Wallis, 4s.
20 Great Lovell, 26s. 6d.	30 Rhylatog.	

OFFERS WANTED for 20 Cargill, 50 Cwm Vron, 100 Aberdovey, 20 New Trevaun, 25 Great Royalton, 40 Virtuous Lady, 20 Brading Harbour, 30 Toulamne, and Pen Allt.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

50 Roman Gravels, 10 Tankerville, 50 Bog, 50 Pennerley, 2 Devon Consols, 35 Trevrack, 25 Polbrean, 5 West Chiverton, 3 Wheel Jane, 100 South Herodsfoot, 10 Cefn Consols, 10 Parys Mountain, 20 Great Retallack, 50 Prince of Wales, 25 Bwch Consols, 10 Wheel Seton, 50 Crebhor, 200 Camborne Vean, 60 Terras, 60 Kitty (St. Agnes), 5 East Lovell, 15 North Croft, 40 Great Western, 10 Wheel Killy (St. Agnes), 5 East Jewell, 100 Perran Wheel Virgin, 5 Great Vor, 20 Eberhardt, 50 Amillios, 200 Anglo-Argentine, 150 Chontales, 300 Sao Vicente, 200 Taquaril.
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BUYER of 200 General Brazilian, 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 2 Dolcoath, 200 Trevrack, 100 Bwch Consols, 1 South Caradon, 5 Herodsfoot.

**MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

**WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.**—  
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK AND SHARE LIST, EVERY EVENING.

Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

**MR. W. H. CURELL,**  
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
Daily price-list on application.

**PERRAN WHEAL VYVYAN LEAD MINE (LIMITED).**—Mr. W. H. CURELL will be happy to receive applications for these shares. Full particulars personally or by post; present price, 10s. to 12s. 6d.

**MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.  
Bankers: Bank of England.

**MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS IN Chiverton Valley, Cafarthia, Great Lovell, West Godolphin, Llywernog, Rhydallog, Providence, Taquaril, Tankerville, and West Tankerville.**

**MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.**

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—

20 Aberdaunt, £1 1s 6	5 Kitty (St. Ag.), £9 5s	25 Terras.
20 Bog, £3 15s.	10 No. Croft, £2 12s 6d	100 Tin Hill, offer wtd.
60 Drake Wallis, 18s.	20 Pennerley, £3 17s. 6d.	10 Van Cons., £1 8s. 6d.
10 East Llangynog, £2½	25 Rhydallog, £4 10s.	25 Virtuous Lady, £1 4s.
100 Exceisor, 10s.	5 Roman Gravels, £20.	20 West Jewell.
10 Great Rock, £1 2s. 6d	30 So. Condurrow, £5 12 9	25 West Tanker., £4½.
50 Gt. So. Chiv., 6s. 6d.	60 So. Great Work, 11s.	2 Wheel Margaret, £13
25 Gt. Wh. Lovell, £1 6 6	5 Tankerville, £16 5s.	

**SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,**  
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.  
We are prepared to negotiate the purchase or sale of STOCKS AND SHARES at the closest market prices, for CASH only.

**MESSRS. E. BREWIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 18 AND 19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.**

Business transacted in Mines, Railways, and Foreign Bonds.  
Money to be advanced—£5 to £5000 ready on good shares for any period on favourable terms.

At expense we have had two young mines inspected by reliable authorities. No calls prospective for machinery, as it is all erected and paid for.

**THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT OFFICES, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

Large profits can be made by purchasing immediately shares in the EAST LLANGYNOG MINE, now producing large quantities of lead. Shares must be advanced. We can offer 75 for sale if applied for at once, at £3 each. We have also business in all marketable shares.

A. FISHER and Co., 32, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

**Twenty-six Years' Experience.**  
**MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines every evening (free).  
References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**PERRAN WHEAL VYVYAN SILVER-LEAD MINE.**—  
MR. F. W. MANSELL calls the special attention of the public to this mine. Prospectuses, with every information, forwarded on application.  
1, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

**JOHN LEAN, M.E. AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 5, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

We strongly advise the purchase of EAST LLANGYNOG shares for a great rise in price. Shares should be bought *ad libitum*. We can only offer 50 shares for sale, or any less portion, at £3 each, for prompt acceptance. We advise also the purchase of Great Vor, South Condurrow, Tincroft, Devon Consols, West Chiverton, and Van shares.

JOHN LEAN and Co., 5, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

**MR. W. TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,** is prepared to transact BUSINESS in all descriptions of bona fide SHARES at market prices, SPECIAL ATTENTION being given to the gold mines of California and Brazil.

W. T. advises his friends to lose no time in securing shares in the ECLIPSE GOLD MINE, the accounts to hand this week report the new steam stamps going to work. The prospects of a large yield of gold and silver are of the highest order, and large dividends may confidently be relied on.

**MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Transact business in every description of Stock and Mining Shares at closest prices.

Capitalists wishing to buy or sell will find it advantageous to communicate with Messrs. H. and Co.

FOR SALE 10 East Lovell, 10 Great Vor, 10 Roman Gravels, 50 West Tankerville, 10 Tankerville, 50 Crebhor, 50 Prince of Wales, 100 Taquaril, 100 Don Pedro. Prices on application.

**EAST LOVELL.**—Certain persons in the localities are reaping a harvest by lending their shares, and receiving the double advantage of dividends and collateral interest. Outside holders may enjoy the same privilege by availing themselves of our agency.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

**MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, at close market prices:—

10 Kitty (St. Agnes).	25 East Llangynog.	20 Van Consols.
35 Wheel Crebhor.	50 Harwood Consols.	5 West Chiverton.
10 Wheel Margaret.	5 Tankerville.	10 Bog.
30 North Croft.	40 Sweetland Creek.	20 Grenville.
5 Great Laxey.	50 South Condurrow.	120 New Hendra.
50 Exceisor.	10 Great Vor.	30 Cefn Consols.
10 Roman Gravels.	30 West Esgrail Lie.	15 Wheel Uny.
20 Llanarmon.	50 Taquaril.	5 East Lovell.
5 East Caradon.	10 Wheel Mary Ann.	5 Eberhardt.

West Jewell, West Esgrail Lie, Margaret, Mary Ann, Sweetland Creek, and East Llangynog are desirable for immediate purchase.

**ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,**  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,  
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From the improved character and great prospects of the EAST LLANGYNOG MINE, shares have been in demand, and will rise to a much higher price. These shares should be bought at present quotation. Large profits will, no doubt, be realised.

The adjoining mine (Llangynog) has proved to be the richest mine in the Principality. It has paid £800,000 in dues alone, and has yielded lead to the extent of £6,000,000 sterling, and it is fairly anticipated that the "East Llangynog" will prove a mine of no less importance than its predecessor. These shares must have a considerable advance in price, and are safe as an investment.

We strongly advise their purchase.

Messrs. ENDEAN and Co. can offer some shares at £3 each, if applied for at once. Address, 35, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

**MR. CHARLES THOMAS,**  
MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER,  
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**INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIONS**  
FOR 1871.

CHARLES THOMAS, 3, Great St. Helen's, London.

**MESSRS. GOULD SHARP AND CO., 33, POULTRY,**  
LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.

SHARES FOR SALE:—

20 Penhalls.	6 Dolcoath.	5 Providence.
2 Wheel Seton.	25 Kitty (St. Agnes).	2 West Wheel Seton.
50 Rosewall Hill.	4 West Chiverton.	147 Bronfroyd.
100 Taquaril.	3 Wheel Jane.	175 Wheel Crebhor.

Prices forwarded upon application, or offers can be made.

**SHARES WANTED, for CASH:—**  
120 Nanglles. 200 Perkins Beach. 20 Trumpet Consols.  
20 East Lovell. 200 West Pant-y-Go.

Sellers will please state number and lowest price for cash.

Established 1852.  
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

Messrs. SHARP and Co. advise the immediate purchase of shares in the following mines:—  
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New edition, 1870, price 6d.,  
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Established 1835.

**MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS  
have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

Pacific Gold. East Pool. West Esgrail Lie.  
Sweetland Creek. Tankerville. Wheel Uny.  
South Caradon. Roman Gravels. Bog.  
Postarena. Tincroft. Pennerley.

Sellers of the above are invited to communicate without delay.

**TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.**  
**LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD**  
OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stocks and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.

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**PENNERLEY, DOG, ROMAN GRAVELS, WEST TANKERVILLE, TANKERVILLE, NORTH TRESKERRY, PRINCE OF WALES, TAQUARIL, NEW GREAT CONSOLS, and CALDBECK FIELDS.**

**MR. C. A. POWELL has SPECIAL BUSINESS in all the above.** He is also prepared to deal as BUYER or SELLER of every description of negotiable securities at current prices, net.

Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.  
Offices, 1, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

**BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

Dividend and Progressive Mine Shares of every description bought or sold at close market prices.

Specialty Recommended for immediate investment.—The STAFFORDSHIRE DEAN AND DISTRICT CO. shares, at par (£2 fully paid). No liability. Safe for dividends of 25 per cent. Full particulars will be forwarded on application. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

Business operations in Mining Shares negotiated at close market rates.  
Daily Price-List on application.

Parties holding mining shares not having daily quotations, can learn their correct market value on application to Mr. THOMAS.

**GEORGE BEDFORD AND CO., 10A, KING'S ARMS YARD, E.C.,** SWORN BROKERS, BUY and SELL all classes of SECURITIES at the closest prices, and, from many years' experience, are prepared to give advice to Investors in Railways, Banks, Foreign Bonds, and British and Foreign Mines.

**EAST LOVELL.**—The "knowing ones" are on the alert, and these shares should be sold. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Seller at £28.

H. B. RYE, Stock and Sharebroker, 77, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**MESSRS. J. BLICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,**  
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J. B. and Co. will only advise their clients to purchase *bona fide* stocks, from selections made based upon long experience, calculated to be marketably remunerative, and dividend-paying.

Securities of every description dealt in for cash or account.

We strongly advise the immediate purchase of Great Wheal Vor and East Llangynog. (We can offer 55 of the latter at £3 each, or any portion of them.) We are sure these shares will have a considerable advance. It is confidently believed they will go to £20 per share.

For shares, &c., apply to—  
J. BLICK and Co., 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**LONDON MINE AGENCY**  
(ESTABLISHED 1842).  
50, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. HENRY PEET respectfully directs the attention of his clients to the above address, to which he has removed.

Every description of stocks and shares bought and sold at the closest quotations of the day.

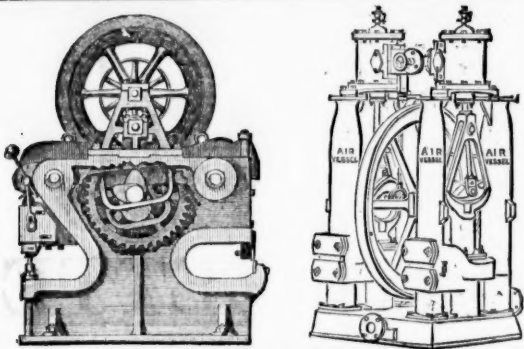
Mr. PEET is prepared to dispose of, on most advantageous terms, a share in the BUARTHAN SLATE QUARRY, near Dolwyddelan, in the Festiniog district, and invites the attention of capitalists to the details and reports, which may be seen at his offices.

The following are strongly recommended as desirable investments.—Roman Gravels, Okei Tor, Marke Valley, Tankerville, West Tankerville, West Esgrail Lie (in which there has been an important discovery), Florence and Tonkin United Mines, Sweetland Creek, Birdseye Creek, Mary Ann, Tincroft, Hingston Down.

The agency of the Florence and Tonkin United Mines (Limited) has been removed to Mr. PEET's offices. The unalotted shares are now to be issued at 5s. per share, an early application for which is invited. Full information, reports, and plans may be had at the—  
LONDON MINE AGENCY, 50, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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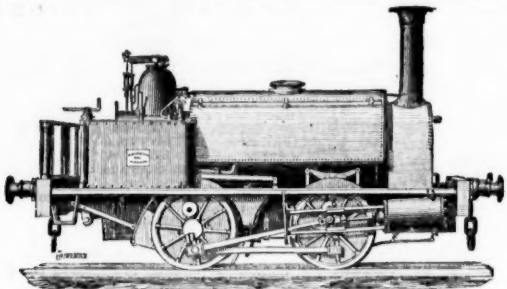




JOHN CAMERON,

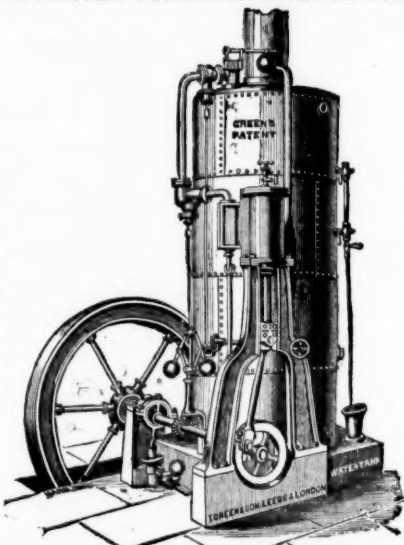
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Specially adapted for Contractors, Joiners, and Builders,  
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immediate use.

The above Engines and Boilers are constructed in an exceedingly substantial  
and simple manner, every part being easy of access, consequently can be readily  
understood and managed; they are fitted with governors, equilibrium throttle  
valve, stop valve, safety valve, feed pump, water and steam gauges complete.  
The foundation plate answers the purpose of feed water tank, in which the  
water is heated before passing into the boiler, and also of an ash-pit, and no  
brickwork or foundation is required.  
N.B.—Upwards of 600 of these Engines and Boilers are now at work, giving  
entire satisfaction.

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And 54 and 55, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.

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CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,  
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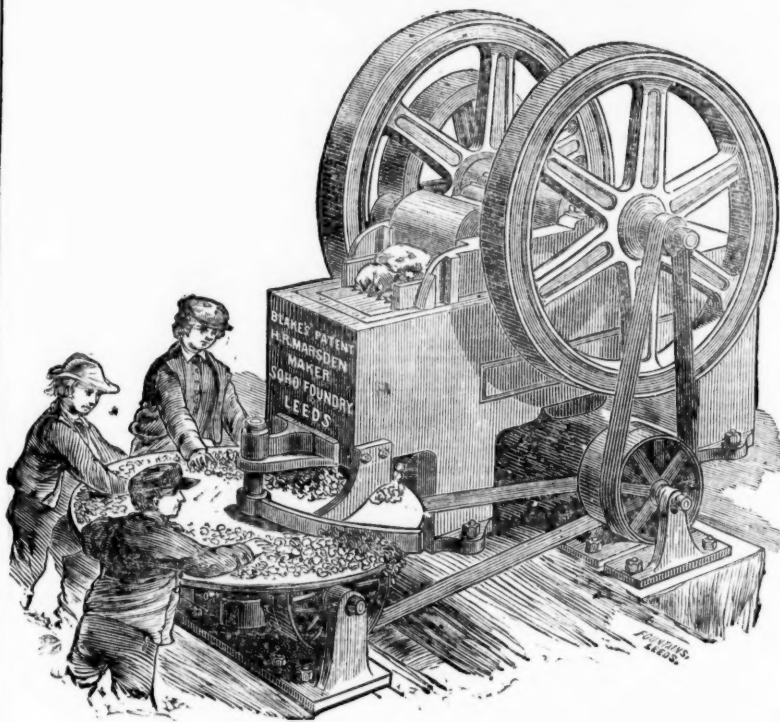
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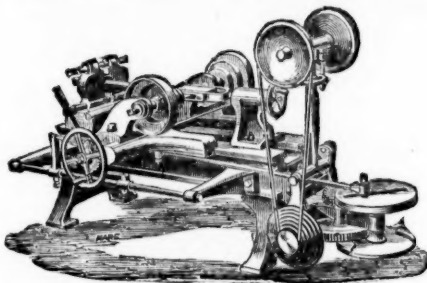
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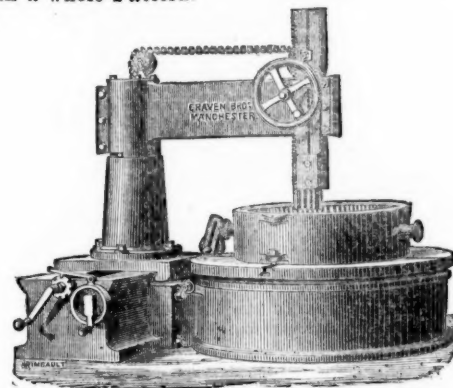
The advantage of this Machine is, that the Drills are only re-  
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The Machine is made in three sizes, and often made with double  
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Worm Wheels, also Straight Racks, of any Pitch  
with a whole Pattern.



Some of the many advantages in the use of this Machine are, that  
the Teeth of Wheels are perfectly straight across the Tooth, no taper  
being required to draw the pattern; the Wheels are true in diameter,  
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"We are glad to say that it suits us admirably, and it gives us better results,  
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"The men were rather against it at first, but have now, by experience, learned  
to appreciate its good qualities. It answers our purpose so completely that we  
shall continue to use it and no other."

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## Meetings of Public Companies.

## ROMAN GRAVELS MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Helen's place, on Tuesday.

Mr. THOMAS CLEMENT MUNDY in the chair.

Mr. F. B. WILSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors was read, as follows:—

April 25.—This meeting is called in accordance with the Act of Parliament, which renders it imperative on all limited companies to call their shareholders together within four months of registration. The company has been so short a time in possession of the mine that a long report will scarcely be expected. The directors, however, have good reason to congratulate the shareholders upon the acquisition of a valuable property, and fully relying upon the reports of their managing agent, they think a brilliant future may be confidently predicted. The directors are not altogether ignorant of mining operations, and it may give confidence to their co-adventurers to know that they are among the largest of the shareholders. It will be seen from the various reports from time to time forwarded to the office, and from that presented by the agent to-day, that the development of the mine is progressing most satisfactorily, and it will be agreeable to all concerned to know that the sanguine anticipations entertained by those best qualified to judge are being actually realised. It will be your duty to elect an auditor, and that will complete the formal business of this meeting.

The report of the manager was read, as follows:—

April 24.—Having been all through the mine this afternoon, and carefully examined all our underground and surface operations, I now beg to hand you the following report:—The north engine-shaft is sunk 184 fms. below the 80, or 9 ft. (which is intended for or drain) below the 90. We calculate to get pit-work fixed, and arrangements for winding from the bottom completed, and cross-cut started east and west to the various lodes some time within the next fortnight. When the 95 shall have laid open the different veins from the north shale to the south shale there will be sufficient ore ground available for stoping during at least 25 years. The 80, south of shaft cross-cut, on the middle lode, is driven 11 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. on a lode varying from 18 in. to 2½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, with lead and blende mixed in more or less cross-cut; the yield from this lode, though comparatively poor, has all gone to the dressing-floors, and from present indications we expect soon to be into a wider vein and more valuable returns. The 80 fm. level cross-cut west is driven 2 fms. 1 ft., and is now within about 3 fms. of the great lode (or Roman vein) seen in the shaft cross-cut. The vein contained some blende, but was poor for lead where cut through at this latter point, being in the greenstone. The cross-cut now going out will intersect the vein in the productive slaty rocks, and that a discovery of importance will be made when the lode is cut we consider to be a matter of course. The cross-cut east is driven (from middle lode) 4½ fms. to the east lode, in which we have a valuable discovery. We have now bored the lode for the whole width and height of the cross-cut, and cut into the ore by blasting and boring 2½ ft.; still there is no sign of being through the lead. I should value the lode now seen at 5 tons of lead ore per fathom, and beg to say there is every prospect of our finding considerable width of lode, and more ore beyond the present end of the cross-cut. We expect to be through the lode, and ready to drive north and south of the cross-cut in the lead, by the end of this week. We also anticipate intersecting the said rich lode at a point 14 fms. north of the above-named cross-cut. A cross-cut of about 3 fms. will accomplish this object. We shall also be in a position to put in another cross-cut from middle lode to east lode, south of No. 1 winze, in the course of a month or two. We shall in this way uncover the ore rapidly. The cross-cut west, towards what is called Roman vein, and the cross-cut east, towards the lode, and more ore beyond, is to develop the lode north of shaft—that is, in the direction of the north shale. The slope in the 65, on Ridge's lode, is without change since our last. Roman Vein: The 65 is driven north of cross-cut, and north of No. 1 winze, 12 fms., all the distance in a rich course of ore; the lode in the present end is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with 8 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 65 is driven south of cross-cut 22 fathoms, the whole length being in a course of ore varying from 4 tons to 10 and 12 tons per fathom; the lode in the present end is 7 ft. to 8 ft. wide, with 12 tons of lead ore per fathom. This is a grand lode, and shows every indication of getting wider and richer as we go down, and, what is more, the big bunch, south of winze, will dip into the latter in a few fathoms further sinking. It was yesterday, sinking Corfield's winze, by a new men, at 26 ft. per fathom; start to sink in Corfield's winze, on Roman vein, is sunk below the 50 fm. level 14 fms. 2 ft.; lode in present bottom 8 ft. wide, with 12 tons of lead ore per fathom. We calculate being deep enough for, and to be driving north and south of the winze at the 65 in two months from this date. We shall then commence to lay open for stoping one of the richest deposits of lead ore in Shropshire. The south engine-shaft is 6½ fathoms deep, is now being well secured with 8-in square pitch pine, and the sinking at present goes on very favourably indeed. We are making arrangements for the putting up of a new winding and crushing engine, with machine-jiggers adjoining the north engine-shaft. The estimates for this work will be duly submitted to the directors. The sampling for April of 120 tons will take place on May 4 next. We have 80 tons of crop and 10 tons of slime ore now ready. The summary of bargains set for April, with the number of persons employed underground and at surface, is as follows:—Tutwork men underground: North engine shaftmen, nine men; driving the 80 south, by six men, at 12 ft. per fathom; driving the 80 cross-cut, by six men, at 21 ft. per fathom; driving the 80 cross-cut east, by four men, at 21 ft. per fathom; driving north of shaft, in the 80 cross-cut west, by four men, at 21 ft. per fathom; driving the 65 fathom level, north of the cross-cut, by six men, at 15 ft. per fathom; driving the 65, south of the cross-cut, by six men; sinking No. 1 winze, below the 65, by nine men, at 18 ft. per fathom; sinking No. 2 winze, below the 65, by nine men, at 18 ft. per fathom; stoping the roof in the 65 (Ridge's lode), by four men, at 21 ft. per fathom; sinking Corfield's winze, by six men, at 26 ft. per fathom; driving the 50 cross-cut to Ridge's lode, by six men, at 11 ft. per fathom; sinking the south engine-shaft, by nine men, at 10 ft. per fathom; trammers, six men; total underground, 95 men.—Surface: Agents, three; engineer and engine-drivers, four; pitmen, two; smiths and carpenter, three; landers and trammers, seven; lead dresser, one; boys and girls on the floors, 20; total, 50, exclusive of carriers of coal, timber, ore, &c.—ARTHUR WATERS.

The CHAIRMAN said it afforded him much pleasure to meet his fellow-shareholders at this the first meeting of the Roman Gravels Mining Company, because it afforded him the pleasing opportunity of congratulating them upon the remarkable, if not exceptional, rapidity with which the mine had recently unfolded its great resources, as well as upon the marked success already achieved. (Hear, hear.) Most of the directors had recently visited the mine, and he need hardly say that, irrespective of the large interest which they held, as a matter of duty they would, as hitherto, assiduously discharge the various duties pertaining to the office. (Hear, hear.) His colleague (Mr. Oldrey) and himself were at the mine on Thursday and Friday, during which the important discovery was made by the cutting of a new eastern lode, the specimens on the table having been taken from an immense block of mineral. The report just submitted more than fully confirmed in every particular the several reports made by Capt. Williams, the manager of Van, and also by Captain Arthur Waters, at the invitation of the company—indeed, the report now before the meeting far exceeded anything yet received from the mine. (Hear, hear.) He would content himself with those remarks, adding only that Capt. Waters was present to reply to shareholders upon any one point which they desired information, although the business of the meeting was strictly formal, being held in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies' Act, which prescribes that the first meeting of shareholders of every company shall be held within four months of registration.

Mr. EDWARD COOKE asked if the present raisings were obtained from driving and sinking alone, or from stoping?—Capt. ARTHUR WATERS (the manager) replied there was only one stoping at work throughout the whole mine. (Hear, hear.) Beyond that, which was at the back of the 65, where the ground was being stoped by four men at 5½, 5s. per fathom, the whole of the present returns came from the four bargains in the 65, and from sinking Corfield's winze. As soon as the ground was got open for stoping they would easily be able to raise three tons for one.

The CHAIRMAN asked if there was any probability of this easterly lode holding up to the surface?—Capt. WATERS said it was his opinion that it would be found to be a continuation of the rich lode in the 65, and that it was the Roman vein.

Mr. OLDREY (a director) thought it would be satisfactory to the shareholders to know Capt. Waters' opinion as to this Roman vein. Capt. WATERS believed that what was now called the Roman vein was not the Roman vein, but that the vein upon which Corfield's winze was being sunk was the true Roman vein. That which the old company called the Roman vein was only a side lode, as shown by the plan. It was of little consequence, however, what vein it was called so long as it was productive, and he fully believed they would all be productive in that description of rock. Their 85 cross-cut would prove it.

The CHAIRMAN asked how long it would be before the returns could be increased?—Captain Waters said the returns could be at once largely increased, but he would rather not be expected to return more than 600 tons for the first six months of the formation of the company. They were not particular to 20 or 30 tons per month, but his object was to follow in the wake of Van. He did not want to increase the returns to any very material extent until Corfield's winze was down to the 65, when the ground could be inexpensively stoped.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether the value of the mine had increased since its acquisition by the present company?—Capt. WATERS said it had increased in actual value at least 50 per cent., to say nothing of the important discoveries recently made. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. COOKE said, as probably but few shareholders were so fami-

liar with mining as the managing agent, he (Mr. Cooke) would ask Capt. Waters the computed value of the present reserves?—Capt. WATERS said he made a rough calculation that morning as to the real value of the present "reserves" in the mine. When the 95 had been driven from north shale to south shale, and the various lodes laid open to that level there will be stoping ground available for at least 25 years. Taking the length of ore ground that could already be measured at 120 fms., multiplied by 45, which was the distance between the 60 and 95 fm. levels, averaging 5 tons per fathom, at 12½ per ton, the value of the present reserves was 324,000. That was his calculation, and he was perfectly satisfied results would prove its correctness. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. OLDREY said that the present value of the different points of operation, Capt. Waters' estimate was obviously a very low one, inasmuch as the winzes were sinking in very rich courses of ore, averaging more than 7 tons per fathom, while lengthwise the ore ground considerably exceeded 120 fathoms. The CHAIRMAN said that it should be recollected this estimate was for ore actually in sight, and was not based upon the computation usually adopted in Cornwall of 5 fathoms above and below.

The directors had received three applications for the office of auditor. By the Articles the appointment for the first year vested in the directors, which they agreed to waive.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Peter Watson was a very large shareholder, and that a considerable number of his friends were also large shareholders. Mr. TOWNELL SOUTHGATE then proposed, and Mr. ROBERTS seconded, the appointment of Mr. P. Watson as auditor, which was put and carried unanimously. A SHAREHOLDER enquired if there was any lawsuit against the company? Mr. VENN (the company's solicitor) said there were no proceedings of any kind whatever against the company, either law or any other proceedings.

A SHAREHOLDER then asked what had given rise to the report? Mr. DIXON submitted that the Chairman should not allow the meeting to enter into any personal matter.—Mr. VENN added that the property was well vested in the company; the purchase was completed, the purchase money paid, the conveyance was good, and the company had a perfectly valid title, unimpeached and unimpeachable by anyone. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PETER WATSON had much pleasure in proposing that the best thanks of the shareholders be accorded to Capt. Arthur Waters, who was second to none as a lead miner and manager. (Hear, hear.) What he (Capt. Waters) had told him (Mr. Watson) concerning this property left no doubt in his mind that Roman Gravels was equal to Snailbeach, which had been worked for more than a century, and was second to none as a lead mine in the kingdom. He was sure that Mr. Watson's belief in his own knowledge of Roman Gravels that it was quite in its infancy, and that in a comparatively short time its reserves, already valued at 300,000, and 400,000, would be largely increased. (Hear, hear.) The rapid strides that had been made in its development during the past four months were truly astounding, and too much praise could not be accorded to Capt. Waters for the energy and ability he had brought to bear. There was no mine either in Wales or Shropshire that was worked so cheaply, as may be judged by the fact that the consumption of coal did not exceed 80 tons per month. The points to be attained during the next few months would unquestionably add enormously to the already great value of the mine. There were many other most important lodes yet to be cut, and as during the past few days the principal buyers of the shares had been the directors, there was strong evidence to substantiate the opinion that Roman Gravels would open up one of the richest lead mines in the kingdom. He proposed that the best thanks of the shareholders be passed to Capt. Waters for his lucid and comprehensive report, and for his able management of the property. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DIXON had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, which was put, and carried unanimously. Capt. WATERS begged to thank the shareholders for this mark of their confidence. It would always be his study, and he was sure also that of his brother agents, to promote the best interests of the company, by seeing that the property was fully and properly developed, so that in after years it should conduce to the shareholders' prosperity and the agents' credit. (Hear, hear.) As to the mine, he thought the good time was coming when Roman Gravels would be equal to the Van in the future, would certainly be equal to what the Van is now in point of monthly returns. (Hear, hear.) Van was not only a wonderful mine, but one which every practical miner should study. It was a good mine to copy, and Capt. Williams was worthy of being its manager. Capt. Williams was a man whose example and ability it would always be his (Capt. Waters) pride to copy. (Hear, hear.) He should, however, have a good stand-up fight with him to bring, if possible, Roman Gravels into an equal position with Van. (Hear, hear.)

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors. The CHAIRMAN appropriately acknowledged the vote. Every effort would be made to make the mine as permanently successful as possible, and he hoped the first balance-sheet would be far better and show a larger profit than did the first balance-sheet which was presented to the shareholders in Van. (Hear, hear.) Roman Gravels was opening up in very much the same exceptional manner as did Van, and he did not think it was too much to assert that in due time the two mines would be equally valuable properties to the holders. (Hear, hear.)—The meeting then separated.

## ANGLO-ARGENTINE COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the company was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday.

Mr. HENRY HAYMEN in the chair.

Mr. W. FLETCHER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and reports of the directors, manager, and reduction officer (which were published in the Supplement to last week's Journal) were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said that the reports of the directors and management entered so fully into the present position of the company that it would not be necessary for him to detain the meeting at any very great length. He would, however, refer to the delay which had occurred—a delay which, he was bound to state, they could not have foreseen, and which no exertions on the part of the directors could possibly have obviated. The fact was that the country was a new one, and the directors had found great difficulty in effecting the carriage of the machinery. As stated in the report, the directors thought they had provided against that by constructing a road between San Juan and the mines, but they afterwards had some difficulty with the country carriers between Rosario and San Juan. Capt. Vivian anticipates that his engine will be at work the first week in March, or, at all events, some time in March, and the shareholders might be pretty confident that from that time—so far as the directors could see from the facts before them and from the reports of others—the returns of the company will commence, and will gradually increase, until the shareholders would feel (as he was sure they would do) that the investment was a good one. Another delay had occurred in connection with the machinery for amalgamating and concentrating the gold, but that was a delay which the directors could by no possibility foresee. It was occasioned by the war breaking out between France and Germany, and the directors found some difficulty in getting the machinery shipped, and it was only by sending it a roundabout way, which they were enabled to get it out at all. But those difficulties were now overcome, and he hoped that in a few days, when the crushing and pumping machinery was got to work, that good returns will be made. The only disadvantage which the delay had caused was that it had, to some extent, increased the capital account; but if the shareholders adopted the suggestion which was made in the report, with reference to raising the money, it really would be only a small sum, which each year will be paid out of profits, and he believed the shareholders would find that the profit would be of such a nature that from time to time it would be a mere dead weight, and the shareholders would be connected some time ago wrote him a letter, in which he stated that he had visited almost all the great gold mines in South America, and a good many of the mines in California and Nevada, but he never saw a mine with the lodes anything like the size which this company was working. He might also state that Mr. Morrison, lately the manager, had written a letter, from which he had pleasure in making the following extract:—"If at any time I can afford you information nothing will give me greater pleasure than to place my services at your disposal, particularly as I have heard that my report was viewed more unfavourably than otherwise, which I must regret, as I have no hesitation in declaring that at Guallan, place whatever reducing machinery you may, you can never exhaust your visible supply of ore, even taking your daily reduction at 300 tons." (Cheers.) That opinion, coming from one who had visited the property, should convince the shareholders that the mine was a valuable one. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the issue of the new capital, he would speak of that later on, when he came to move a special resolution on the subject. In conclusion, he (the Chairman) formally moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted.—Mr. W. G. MARGRETS seconded the resolution. The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, not a single question having been asked.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the following resolution:—"Resolved, that in addition to the 10,000, already authorised to be borrowed by the board upon debentures by Article 96 of the company's Articles of Association, the board be and are hereby empowered to borrow such further sum, not exceeding an additional sum of 10,000, upon such terms as they shall think fit, and for such periods as shall seem to them expedient, and either repayable by instalments or at any time or times absolutely or conditionally to be appointed by them as they shall think fit, such debentures to bear interest not exceeding the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that the board be authorised to give to the subscribers of such debentures a bonus of a fully paid-up share in respect of every 100, subscribed for such debentures. A gentleman who was present, and who had been invited to the meeting, said that he was of the opinion that if they adopted this plan of raising the money, in seven years the whole of this will be paid off (if the directors were right) out of the profits of the company, and then the capital account of this company would be one of the smallest, he believed, of any gold mining company in existence paying a dividend, for the total amount of the capital would then be something like 85,000. Now, it was quite true that the directors might have endeavoured to have raised the same sum in another manner, but he thought it was large to the interests of the shareholders that it should be raised in a manner which would allow of its being gradually extinguished. (Hear, hear); and, if they raised it by shares of any

description, such shares could never be annihilated; but, by raising the money by debentures, at the end of seven years (supposing the directors' anticipations were fulfilled) the whole of the amount would have been annihilated; and, supposing the directors' anticipations were not fulfilled, the shareholders would be in no worse position.

Mr. MARGRETS seconded the resolution, and said that he had had a long conversation with Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Morrison assured him that the lode through the open cutting was 80 ft. wide, and estimated to yield 4 tons per fathom; take it at even at ½ oz. to the ton, and it would give wonderful returns. A SHAREHOLDER said he believed that the bonus was to be paid when the 100 was paid off, and said he thought that it should be definitely expressed in the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said that the resolution had been carefully drawn up by the solicitor, and he believed it to be a perfectly proper and legal resolution.

Mr. S. J. WILDE said that the resolution was in perfect form, and such as would enable the directors to legally carry out what they sought.

The SHAREHOLDER said he had no objection to raise to the resolution, he simply wanted it in proper legal form.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. BAWTRY, the auditors (Messrs. Waddell and Co.) were re-elected, and 20 guineas awarded them as remuneration for their services.

The CHAIRMAN: That, gentlemen, concludes the business of the meeting, and I hope, as Capt. Vivian says, that in 1872, if we are all alive, we shall meet under more brilliant auspices. (Cheers.)

A SHAREHOLDER said he should like to ask one question before the meeting broke up, and that was what was the nature and position of the existing 15 per cent. preference shares; and whether they would exist in perpetuity, or whether any provision had been made for paying them off?

The CHAIRMAN said the position of the 15 per cent. shares was this—they were entitled to a preferential dividend of 15 per cent. per annum from the date of their payments over the ordinary shares; they could remain as preference shares or not as the holders wished, as they could at any time convert them into ordinary shares. He might mention that 1530 of the preferential shares had already been converted into ordinary shares, and no doubt when the directors were fully paid-up shares in the new company, any 310 shareholders, having converted their shares, would be converted into ordinary shares.

A SHAREHOLDER said that the last paragraph in the report of Mr. Graham Stuart, F.G.S. (appended to the directors' report), referred to assays which had been made of samples from various parts of the mine; he asked what were the results of those assays?—The CHAIRMAN said they gave about 13 dwts. to the English ton, and that would give a very handsome profit. There was an enormous quantity of stuff. But the shareholders must remember that assays of other samples had given a much larger yield, in some cases 2, 3, and 4 ozs. to the ton.—A SHAREHOLDER asked how it was proposed to issue the new capital, *pro rata*, seeing that many of the scrip holders were not registered?—The CHAIRMAN said that it could not be exactly a *pro rata* distribution, but notice would be given to the registered shareholders, and an advertisement would also be inserted in the papers. If any scrip holder wished to be registered, he could be so, and then he would get all the notices sent out from the office.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

## CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday.

The Right Hon. the Earl NELSON in the chair.

Mr. J. J. TRUBAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors and committee appointed by the shareholders in November stated that they have much pleasure to report that the plan of reconstruction recommended by them in January has met the general approval of both debenture and share holders. Debenture holders representing 17,600 l. have assented to the proposal for converting half their principal into fully paid-up shares in the new company, and 310 shareholders, having converted their debentures, have subscribed for 739 new shares—238 shareholders holding ordinary shares only have taken up 5139 shares; 21 shareholders, holding both royalty and ordinary, have taken up 1945; nine shareholders, holding royalty shares only, have taken up 514; total, 310 shareholders, 7299 shares. Three shareholders holding royalty and ordinary shares have subscribed their proportion on their ordinary shares, but have taken none for their royalty. One shareholder, holding both royalty and ordinary shares, has subscribed his proportion on his royalty shares, but has taken none for his ordinary. This number evinces a desire on the part of the general body of shareholders to provide the means to free the company from debt, and to raise capital to enable Mr. Belt to erect the machinery on the mines and open out more ground, so that the company may be independent of the casual falling off at any one point which, notwithstanding our present success, may at any time cause a stoppage of the works from the limited means at our disposal. The interest on debentures having remained unpaid for eighteen months, the trustees of the debenture holders have given the company notice of their intention to sell the property under the powers conferred upon them by the mortgage deed. This notice will expire on May 18 next. The directors and committee beg to lay before the shareholders the draft of an agreement between the debenture holders, the present company, and the intended company, which offers the means for the virtual reconstruction of the old company, in accordance with the recommendation of January, above referred to, and which, if accepted by the shareholders, will have given the company notice of their intention to sell the property to other parties. It is considered that a subscription of 12,500 shares is required to enable the scheme to be carried out. The directors and committee would, therefore, earnestly press upon the shareholders the acceptance of this proposal as containing the most favourable terms which the shareholders in the old company can expect under the present circumstances, and would advise those shareholders who have not already given their assent at once to take their proportion of new shares.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be necessary to take the sense of the meeting upon two resolutions—the first, the adoption of the directors' report; and, secondly, as to the agreement which accompanied the report. Since the last meeting events had turned out exactly as when he last ventured to predict would be the case—that as long as they went on without fresh capital they would be running very great risk. He said that advisedly, because, although by the last returns they were in a better position, the want of capital had put them in considerable jeopardy, for they might have been, *volens volens*, brought to a standstill. It had been asked why Mr. Belt had not proceeded with the development of the San Benito Mine, which presented such good prospects. The simple answer was, that at the further end of the workings low-produce ore was encountered, but if Mr. Belt had had capital to go on with he would have worked through those comparatively unproductive portions and reached the richer parts. If Mr. Belt had not met in the connection level with some good ore they would have been placed in very great difficulties for the want of present cash to carry on the undertaking. The meeting must not be led away with the idea that because the company was now in a somewhat better position they were safe without fresh capital, although if similar results were realised during the next as in the past month it would greatly facilitate the reconstruction of the company. Notice had been given by debenture holders of their intention to close the mortgage, for, as he had been given to understand, two reasons—first, for the purpose of facilitating the reconstructive scheme, which he thought he might fairly say had been favourably received by the shareholders; and he also must tell them that they were wise in thus receiving it, although he was not a debenture holder; and, secondly, because it was felt that the company was in such a critical position that the time had come when, if the shareholders did not help themselves by coming into some reconstructive scheme, it would be needful in the interest of the debenture holders for them to take the power into their own hands. The agreement before the meeting was based upon the recommendation of the committee of shareholders appointed at the last meeting, and who, with the directors, had acted for the interest of all parties concerned. He had received two letters complaining of the terms of the agreement, but they were from royalty shareholders, who stated that they were unable to take up the shares to which they would be entitled by this arrangement, and thus they would be deprived of their property. If anybody could sympathise with the royalty holders he was that person, as he was not a debenture holder, although there could be no doubt the debenture holders were offering both classes of shareholders the best chance for amending their position that could possibly be offered. If they did not accept this agreement, or some form of agreement of a similar sort, they were immediately in the hands of the debenture holders, who must, in their own interest, close the mortgage and sell the property, in which case there was not the slightest doubt the royalty shareholders must go entirely to the wall, arising from the unfortunate position in which the company was at the present time placed. On the other hand, the royalty shareholders were given the privilege of coming in and partaking of a certain portion of the benefits to be derived—that is, if they were prepared to take their proportion of the shares; and if they were unable to take the whole they could take any part they pleased, thus deriving a proportion of the benefits of the agreement. He firmly believed the proposal was the best way of meeting the exigencies of the case. It freed the company from the burden of the debenture debt, and at the same time enabled them to start with a proper amount of capital to carry on their works, and he was glad to find that it really met with the approval of the shareholders, which they hoped for the interest of all it would do, for not only had a large proportion of the shareholders already come into the scheme, but he had in his hand proxies amounting to nearly 11,000 shares, showing the feeling of the company in the matter. He only wanted to say one word more, and that was with reference to Mr. Belt—he did not think that he was entitled to every commendation for the way in which he had acted,











the 30, and as far as I can calculate there is about 2 fms. more to sink to reach the junction of the north and south lodes. The water in the cross-cut in the 30 ft. level in the last few days has become much stronger; this indicates our getting near the lode; the ground looks very kindly, and I should say there is good reason to believe the lode will be found productive. All the machinery is in good working order.

**NEW WHEAL GRYLLS.**—P. Floyd, April 27: In the 12 ft. level, driving west of Cock's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing saving work, and is of a most promising appearance for a further improvement. We have now about 9 fathoms more to reach the great cross-course, when we expect a great change will take place for the better, similar to what was seen to the west—a good deposit of tin. Behind the 12 end west about 5 fathoms we have commenced to sink a winze; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 84. per fathom, and, when communicated with the 20 ft. level we shall be in a position to stop both east and west of the said winze on the ground that will pay well. I am happy to say our prospects are looking well.

**NORTH CROFTY.**—Joseph Vivian and Son, William Thomas, April 27: In the 220, west of Petherick's shaft, the lode is unproductive. In the 208 west the lode is worth 151. per fathom, principally for copper ore. In the 198 west we are at present driving north towards the Fanc's and Red lode. In the 196, east and west of cross-cut, south from Petherick's shaft, the lode maintains its size and appearance, and is worth 201. per fathom in each end. The cross-cuts at this level further west and at the 208 progress favourably towards the south lode. The tribute pitches are producing their usual quantities of tin and copper ore.

**NORTH DOWNS.**—J. Williams, April 25: Since the meeting we have had the misfortune to break our end-of-bob at the 30 out, but glad to say it is all right again, and the water very nearly in fork. The bargains are without alteration.

**NORTH POOL.**—April 27: The very favourable appearance in Ballarat shaft continues by the increase of copper ore, confirming my opinion that there will be an important improvement before reaching the 62.

**OLD GUNSLAKE.**—F. Phillips, April 24: New Shaft: The ground continues to improve a little, but the water has been rather troublesome since the heavy rains last week; fine weather, however, having again set in it is much improving, and I hope we shall be able to make good progress in sinking during the month.

**PARRY.**—J. Mitchell, April 26: The 90, where we have recently cut into copper, has further improved, and will at present yield 4 tons of copper ore per fm. I would remark that this is the Carreg-y-doll lode, situated to the south of the S. B. course, and is one of the strongest lodes in the mountain; and hitherto but little has been done to prove its value in these mines, when it has been productive in the Mona Mine, adjoining. It may, however, turn out very productive when further developed. Saturday next being our setting-day, we purpose starting a cross-cut in the 80, to intersect this lode over the ore ground now seen in the 90; we may probably have about 10 fms. to drive, and should we prove successful at this point we have a place in view to drive into it again in the 65, where we have about 12 fms. to drive. We have cut the lode in the 16 ft. level, and have also holed through to a pitch worked from the back of the 30; this place is now being well ventilated, and the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. We have two other pitches near this place which require ventilation, and will come about in regular course. All other points are looking much the same when last reported.

**PENAN-DREA UNITED.**—Wm. Tregay, J. Thomas, April 22: Sump: The shaft is now deep enough below the 150 for the fork, and as soon as the ground is secured we shall commence cross-cutting the lode at this level. The lode in the 140 west end is worth 121. per fathom. In the trip-plat in bottom of this lode will produce 10 cwt. of black tin per cubic fathom for 12 ft. wide. In the pitch in the back of this level the lode is 7 ft. wide, producing 10 cwt. of black tin per cubic fathom. In the 60 east, the lode is worth 121. per fathom. There has been nothing intersected in either of the cross-cuts of any importance for the week.—Street: In the 47 east the lode is worth 121. per fm. In the 47 east rise the lode is worth 101. per fathom. In the 47 west end the lode is worth 301. per fathom. In the 47 west rise the lode is worth 201. per fathom. In the 120 west the lode is worth 101. per fathom.—North: In the 90 west the lode is worth 101. per fathom. In the 90 west rise the lode is worth 101. per fathom. In the 80 west the lode is worth 61. per fathom. In the 70 west the lode is worth 201. per fathom. In the 60 east, the lode is worth 121. per fathom. In the 60 west the lode is worth 121. per fathom.—Cardozo's: The 47 rise is unproductive. The 30 rise is unproductive. In the 20 the lode in the shaft is worth 81. per fathom. We sold on Wednesday last, at Carvedras, 9 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs. of black tin, at 771. 12s. 6d.—701. 3s. 4d.

**PENHALE WHEAL VOR.**—W. H. Martin, April 25: The men are getting on as fast as possible with their bargains, which we expect to complete this week, and give the lift a drop below the 150 ft. level. All the machinery is in good working order.

**PENHALLS.**—S. Bennett, W. Higgins, April 22: The 80 cross-cut, north of the engine-shaft, is without change. The 70 west is worth 71. per fathom. The 60 west is worth 101. per fathom, and that in the bottom of the 60 121. per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 50, east of the engine-shaft, has improved, and is now worth 151. per fathom. As there is a very extensive piece of ground in this part of the mine, almost untouched, below the 50, it is an important feature in the rise above the 50, south of the level, which is producing somewhat better. The 44, east end, on the Pink lode, just over this rise, although a long distance apart, owing to the heaves, is producing some fairly quality stuff, and the lode of a promising character. The 30 north, east of the flat-rod shaft, is without change. The 60, west of Glynn, is producing some low quality stuff. The 50 west is worth 51. per fathom. The 50 east is in contact with a gossan at the 45; lode not yet cut beyond it. The 40, east of this shaft, is worth 101. per fathom. The 30 west, the lode is worth 51. per fathom. The lode is not yet cut in the 14 north, east of the cross-course, the 10 east above the 17 west is worth 61. per fathom, and those above the 14, 81. and 101. respectively.

**PENNERLEY.**—James Nancarrow, April 25: The 130 fathom level, now being driven east, is in from the cross-cut 9 fms.; the lode in the present end is 2 feet wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, and improving as we proceed. The 120, to the west of the shaft, is driven 6 to 7 fms.; here we have been stopping the back, and are now sinking the ground down to the level, which is producing 25 cwt. per fathom; when this is done we shall resume the driving of the level. We shall have to resume the driving of this level east, to come over the ore seen in the level below, and where there is a promising lode to begin on. In the cross-cut now being driven from the Big ore to the Warm Water vein, we are in 4 fms., and we expect to have from 8 to 9 fms. to drive to cut the lode, which will be accomplished in two months. We have not yet begun to clear out the 80 east, on the east and west lodes, but as soon as the shaft is clear, we will begin to clear for 30 or 40 fms. The 70 east, on Big ore lode, is still poor, but we expect to come on the ore ground daily. The 60 east, on Big ore lode, has been for the last 1 or 2 fms. disordered, but we are on the eve of a change, and any day may expect again a course of ore. This level will at present give 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 50 east, in the bottom of this level is for the present suspended, but as soon as we can find some men it will be again resumed; the lode here will give 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 50 we have two stops, giving 1½ ton per fathom. The winze now being sunk in the bottom of the 40 is now clear, and is producing 1½ ton per fathom. We have one stop in the bottom of this level, giving 1½ ton per fathom, and have also one stop in the roof of this level, giving 1½ ton per fathom. On the Warm Water lode, in this level, now being driven east, the lode is looking well, and producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom; this level has improved in the 6 ft. driving. The 50 east in the back of this level is giving 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the bottom of the 20 we have three stops, producing, on an average, 1½ ton of ore per fathom.—Bland's: In the 41, now being driven east on the Big ore lode, we have a good improvement. The lode for some time past has been small and poor, but it is beginning to open again, and will now give 1 ton of ore per fathom. This level is the most easily one towards Potter's Pit, and we believe we are on the eve of a new run of ore, and we shall in a short time have to resume the 32 and 54 ft. levels. In the roof of this level, about 10 fms. behind, we have a stop that will give 1½ ton per fathom, and this ore is good, and before the 32, so we consider we have a good run of ore here, all in new ground. From the 32, we are driving a cross-cut, the 10 east, towards Warm Water lode; we are in 11 fms., and the forecast is full of string of ore, from 1 to 2 in. wide; and as we are so near the lode (from 6 to 9 ft.), and the end gushing with water, we feel certain that when we reach it that we shall find a good run of ore. This also is in new ground, for we have about 100 fms. to reach Potter's Pit run.—Potter's Pit: The shaft here is sunk 21 fms. below the last stop. We have good stones of ore, and as we get down we shall come in contact with the ground seen in the upper level. We are driving the lode in the 16 ft. level, and we are glad to say the ground is changing—becoming more soft, and it is in this class of ground that the ore has been found in the levels above. We have in the last 6 ft. found some very good stones of ore. We have the last sale of ore ready for delivery, and are getting on for another sampling. On the whole, we consider our prospects for the future are better than for some time past.

**PENRRHY.**—W. Johns, M. Whitford, April 22: No lode has been taken down in the engine-shaft since last report. The lode in No. 3 shaft, sinking below the 30, is worth about 9 cwt. lead ore per fathom. The adit level, driving west, on a branch on the north and south lode is still producing good stones of ore, and likely to further improve. In the end driving west, on the Cliff lode, it is worth 4 cwt. lead ore per fathom.

**PERRAN CONSOLS.**—J. Nance, April 25: Flat-Rod Shaft: The ground in the shaft is favourable for sinking; the lode is 2 feet wide, presenting a kindly appearance, and producing more tin than it has usually done. In the 30, west of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 61. per fathom. In the 20, driving east, no change has taken place since last reported on. In the 20, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth 31. per fathom. In the 20, driving east of shaft, the lode is progressing satisfactorily; the lode in the shaft is getting larger and more tinny, with good indications for better improvement.

**PRINCE OF WALES.**—J. Gifford, W. Gifford, April 25: In the 90 cross-cut there is no change. In the 77 east the lode is full 3 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom for tin, with every appearance of further improvement. In the 77 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 61. per fathom for copper. In the 65 east the lode is small, and at present poor. We have cut the 55 east, on No. 1 north lode, to two men, at 55s. per fathom, where the lode is very large, yielding occasional stones of copper ore. All the stops throughout the mine are without change to notice. We hope to sample on Friday about 60 tons of copper ore.—Silver Department: The 20 west is at present poor. The stop in the back of the 20 west is worth full 201. per fathom.

**PRINCESS OF WALES.**—T. Foote, G. Rickard, April 26: We see no change worthy of remark in the underground operations since our last advice.

**REDMOOR.**—F. Bennett, April 27: The lode in the 25 ft. level, driving west on the south part, is producing saving work; set to six men, at 41. per fathom. The new shaft we are preparing to sink from surface to ventilate the 25 ft. level, by three men. There are four men clearing up the old workings on the back of a lode, about 25 fms. south of the one at present working on. The lode in the stop east of the rise, in the back of the 25 ft. level, is worth 81. per fm.; set to six men, at 21. per fathom.

**RHYDTALOG.**—James Dunkin, April 26: In the 25, west of engine-shaft, the ground is improving for driving, and showing good indications for producing silver-lead ore as soon as we meet with the slide. I shall put the lift down to this level on Saturday or Monday next; we are cutting more water as we drive with lead ore through, and letting down more water. The new shaft, on this lode, we have now cut down to its proper size, and shall now commence to

sink the lode, being 5 ft. wide, mixed with good lead ore. I shall be able to give a better estimate of its value in my next. The weather is more favourable than last week.

**ROCHE CONSOLS.**—T. Parkyn, April 26: The floods of this last week having raised the water underground and driven the men out of the engine-shaft, I have put them to sink on one of the middle lodes, and shall now commence to raise tinstuff for the stamps, and also uncover the old burrows now at surface. The engineers are very busy in heaving in the engine. The cylinder was put in its place this morning, and now the attachments will soon be fixed. I have marked down all the lodes on the tracing, and shall have the plan made out in a day or two and sent on to you. I am getting on with the dressing-rooms, and I have three contractors busy at work, and the smiths are also very busy, and all the surface work is being pushed on. We have good work for tin in the lode now sinking in the shaft.

**ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.**—Joshua Daniel, Wm. Bugel-ho, April 26: Standard Lode: The lode in the 120, driving east of Ransom shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 110, driving east, is disordered by a slide. The lode in the 100, driving east, is 15 in. wide, worth 101. per fathom. No. 1 stop, in the back of this level, is worth 151. per fathom. No. 2 stop, 120, per fathom, is worth 3 stop, 101. per fathom. The lode in the 90, driving east, is more kindly as we advance towards the tin ground in the back of the 100, which is in advance of this level. We are hoping to meet with a good improvement in this end very shortly. The lode in the 80, driving east, is 8 in. wide, yielding good stamping work for tin. The lode in the 60, driving east, is 6 in. wide, worth 41. per fathom. The lode in the 50, driving east, is improved since our last report; it is now 2 ft. wide, worth 51. per fathom, and from present appearances is likely to further improve as we advance. In the 40, driving east, we have nothing new to notice. The lode in the 100 south, on the eastern carbona, is 2 ft. wide, worth 101. per fathom. Our tribute pitches are yielding about the same quantity of tin as they have for some time past. We sold, on the 19th inst., 8 tons 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs. of black tin, at 751. 15s. per ton, realising 6771. 18s. 6d., being about our usual quantity for the time elapsed since our meeting, and are hoping to sell another such parcel next month.

**SOUTH CARN BREA.**—W. Rich, J. Knotwell, April 26: The ground is easier for driving in the 130, east of engine-shaft, the lode in the end is worth 61. per fathom for copper. The stopes at the 130, on the north part of the lode, are worth 121. per fathom for tin. The lode in the 150, west of engine-shaft, is split into two parts—the north part is nearly perpendicular, of a very kindly appearance, and yields fine stones of copper ore.

**SOUTH CONDURROW.**—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, April 27: The 82, west of King's shaft, continues to present the same favourable appearances. In the 71, west, we are carrying a part of the lode, which is 6 ft. wide, and which we estimate to be worth about 721. per fathom, leaving a large portion of the lode, which appears to be of much the same quality, standing to the north, and which will be taken away by stoping. In the 61, west of Vivian's shaft, there is no alteration since the last report. In the 61, west of Vivian's shaft, on West Basset lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of profitable tinstone, and looking likely to improve. In the 61 east, on the north branches of the tin lode, west of King's shaft, we are carrying a width of about 9 ft., which we estimate to be worth about 721. per fathom, and we think it right to state that we notice an improvement in the quality of this part of the lode recently. In driving the 51 north, through the tin lode, we find the character of the lode improving as we approach the north wall, and it is becoming much the same in appearance as at the 61 on the north branches. In the 10, east of Fraser's shaft, the lode has increased in size, being now 3½ ft. wide, and is now worth about 151. per fathom; driving at 11. 10s. per fathom. We expect to communicate the new shaft with this stop, from the promising appearance of the lode as it appears when we shall resume driving the adit east on a lode worth about 71. 10s. per fathom. The new shaft will also be pushed down the 10 as quickly as possible and the lode in this part of the mine being remarkably easy for working we shall thus rapidly open out additional tin ground for stoping, which is highly profitable. There is no alteration at other points requiring notice.

**SOUTH DARRIN.**—John Boundy, W. L. Boundy, April 24: No lode has been taken down in the 80, 70, or 60 ft. levels, during the last fortnight, but shaft work is going on. The sinking is put to rights again, and the above-mentioned points we think an improvement will take place. No particular change in the stopes to notice since last advised. All surface operations are being pushed on as fast as possible. Saturday next being our setting-day, a full report shall be sent you.

**SOUTH HERODSFORD.**—W. Goldworthy, April 27: The ground in the 100 cross-cut is still of a very favourable character, and good progress is being made in driving. In the 100 north the branch is disordered by a large flood of water. The engine is in good order, but the water is very much increased by the late heavy rains.

**SOUTH MERLBYN.**—April 27: We are proceeding in the sinking of Vickers' shaft, which exhibited the improvement we expected in our depths. All other points as last reported, with considerable improvement in the 100.

**SOUTH PLYMOUTH.**—J. Walters, April 26: There is but little alteration in the sinking of the engine-shaft since my last report, in consequence of the shaft being so deep. The sinking is put to rights again, and the men are working with full spirit. In the 10 ft. level, driving east on the course of the lode, we have driven 8 fms. 3 ft.; we have opened but a short distance yet since the ore-bearing part united with the muddle. I am pleased to tell you we are meeting with some good veins of lead ore as we are driving east, but not to value, and the water is coming out of the end freely, which is a favourable indication. We are pushing on this level with full vigour, in the hope that it will soon improve.

**SOUTH VANDERBILT.**—Richards, April 27: The character of the ground in the shaft is much about the same as for some time past; the same is sunk 23 fms. from surface. Our progress has been impeded this week in consequence of breaking one of the bucket-rolls; however, this is put all right again, and the sinking resumed, and no time shall be lost in order to sink the shaft sufficiently deep to obtain a 30 ft. level. At this point I anticipate intersecting a productive lode.

**TEIGN VALLEY.**—John Cornish, April 26: The rise is now up 13½ fathoms from the back of the level, but there is no particular change in the appearance of the lode, except that it is becoming more gossany, and the ground rather easier. In consequence of the late heavy rains, no doubt, the rise has become wet and troublesome, and the air so bad that the men are unable to work at present. If the air does not soon become better it will be necessary to survey the ground, and sink a shaft from surface to communicate with the rise.

**TERRAS (Tin).**—M. Rickard, April 26: Good progress is being made in the sinking of the tin lode, which is much the same as it has been for some time past. The 20 east, at Edwards', is producing excellent work for tin, but we have been compelled to abandon the driving for the present, on account of the influx of water occasioned by the recent heavy rains. Cracker's lode, at the 12 north, is much the same as when last reported on. The cross-cut from the north shaft, towards Rickard's lode, has intersected a branch yielding some tin, and we think we are nearing the main lode; the ground is very favourable for driving. The deep level on the cliban is without alteration. The 30 east, at the back of the level, on the cliban, is a wide, composed of quartz, spar, and pebble, a little soft muddle, and patches of lead. We calculate on both parts of the lode making together in going south; if so, I should think we ought to have lead. The lode never looked so kindly as it does now—a soft, beautiful lode, 4 ft. wide, with nests of soft lead; the end is now just under the old mine. We shall commence on Monday to remove the whim to Moor shaft, so in a few days shall be in order for pushing on.

**TERRAS (Tin).**—T. Cornish, April 27: The ground in the cross-cut north from Gandy's shaft is still continuing good for driving, and very fair progress is being made. We are also getting on favourably for sinking the shaft for tip-plat and fork; it will be sunk altogether 16 fms. 3 ft. below the adit level. At Little's shaft there is no particular change in the lode. Considering the nature of the ground, fair progress is being made in sinking.

**WEST CARADON.**—N. Richards, April 26: The shaftmen are busily engaged in casing and dividing from the 65 to the 55, which together with the rearing of the 55, will be completed by the end of the week. The 55, after which we shall put the shaftmen to sink the new shaft, meanwhile every preparation is being made for sinking the same, and for raising against it at the 30 ft. level. Allen's lode in the 55 ft. level, west of cross-course, is producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. The same level, east of cross-course, we have cut a sparry branch the other side, of which I hope we shall get a speedy improvement. The winze sinking below this level will produce 2½ tons per fathom. In the cross-cut north of this level we have just picked into the little north lode, at 16 ft. per fathom, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spar, and pebble, a little soft muddle, and patches of lead. I cannot speak much as to its value, not having opened much on it, but from its appearance I believe it will be a productive lode. In the 42 ft. level, driving east of cross-course, the lode will produce from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. The winze sinking below this level, east of cross-course, will produce full 3½ tons of copper ore per fathom. The cross-cut south, towards Jope's lode, is still in the cliban, and very hard, so far as seen it is about 4 ft. or 4½ in. wide, composed of quartz, spar, and pebble, a little soft muddle, and patches of lead. I cannot speak much as to its value, not having opened much on it, but from its appearance I believe it will be a productive lode. In the 42 ft. level, driving east of cross-course, the lode will produce from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. The winze sinking below this level, east of cross-course, will produce full 3½ tons of copper ore per fathom. 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sect Warm Water lode, is now within about 1 fm. of the same, and the rich branches of ore are being met with in the country rock; the other points indicate early and great discoveries; closing price, 3½ to 4. Parys Mountain Mines shares in the early part of the week were freely offered at 2½ per share, but sprung into active demand at 3½ to 3½, owing to an important improvement in the 90 fathom level, where a cross-cut in the Carreg-y-doll lode is now worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom.

Eberhardt shares have fluctuated between 38 and 40 per share, and a considerable business has been transacted. St. John del Rey shares are rather less firm, the recent great rise not having been maintained; closing price 31 to 33. United Mexican shares are also weaker on the recent advices, and have fallen from 6 to 5½. Tanguaril shares are better, at 4½ prem. Birdseye Creek shares command marked attention at 4½ to 5½ prem., the late advices being fully confirmed. Sweetland Creek shares have been very largely dealt in, commanding attention at 4½ to 5½. West Chiverton shares are lower, being last quoted 27 to 29. West Tankerville shares are in demand at 4. Great Wheel Vor shares are flatter at 8 to 8½. Tin mines generally are flatter. Subjoined are the closing prices:—Asheton, 2½ to 2½; Van Consols, 1½ to 1½; Tan-yr-Alit, 1 to 1½; Devon Great Consols, 9½ to 9½; East Lovell, 28½ to 29½; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7; Tincroft, 49 to 51; Almaden, 4½ to 5; Cape Copper, 8 to 9 prem.; Chontales, 4½ to 5; Colorado, 5½ to 5½; Don Pedro, 1½ to 2½ prem.; Eberhardt, 38½ to 39½; Eclipse, 4½ to 5½ prem.; Pacific, 4½ to 5½; Port Phillip, 4½ to 5½.

The WEST WHEEL TREVAUNNANCE TIN MINING COMPANY is in course of formation, with a capital of 10,000, in shares of 8, each, to develop a valuable mineral property to the west of Wheal Coit, a tin-working, open from surface, on the north-west foot of the St. Agnes Beacon Hill. Immense quantities of tin-stuff are being raised from within 50 fathoms of the boundary of this company's property. The stratum in which West Wheel Trevaunance occurs is the killas or clay-slate, interspersed with elvan courses, and bounded on the east and west by the granitic formation: this stratum is highly congenial for the production of metalliferous deposits. The western portion of the sett contains immense bodies of stuff, which have been worked from time immemorial, and during the past year 1000, worth of tin was sold from the halvans. It is proposed to set a large staff of tributaries at work, so as to make as large a return as possible to lessen the cost of erecting an engine in the eastern part of the sett, where tin can be raised at once. There are two very powerful stamping-mills on the mine, much dressing apparatus, and a good account-house. The purchase-money for machinery, materials, and effects, is fixed at 3500, of which 1748, is to be paid in cash, and the remainder in fully-paid shares. Captains John Nancarrow, Richard Davies, Nicholas Bryant, John Gilbert, and W. C. Vivian, have inspected the property, and concur in the opinion that good profits may be derived from a moderate outlay, skillfully made. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The CWM LERY LEAD MINES COMPANY has been formed for working the Cwm Lery and West Allt-y-Crib Mines, near Talybont, in Cardiganshire. The properties comprise about 1000 acres, held for 21 years, at one-fifteenth royalty. The capital has been fixed at 25,000, in shares of 1, each. The prospectus will appear next week. The mines have been inspected by numerous agents, who report that if judiciously developed they will prove profitable.

The KING ARTHUR SILVER-LEAD MINING directors are inviting subscriptions for the remaining unallotted shares. The company was formed in May last, and considerable progress has been made in developing and proving the mine. The silver-lead hitherto obtained has been sold at the rate of 16½, 5s. per ton. There is a plentiful supply of water for all purposes, and the board confidently expect that when the shaft is down 20 fms. the mine will become a paying and profitable investment. The remaining capital is wanted for the necessary pumping, winding, and dressing machinery.

The NANT-Y-FFRITH LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 15,000, in shares of 1, each, is in course of formation, for the purpose of developing a property held on lease from the Marquis of Westminster at a royalty of 15s. per ton of lead ore sold, and situated a little to the north of Minera Mine, which on an outlay of 25, per share has paid 285, 8s. 3d. per share in dividends. The lodes or veins which exist in the sett have been explored to a considerable depth, and from them large quantities of lead ore have been raised, which is considered to give certain indications that they can be immediately worked at a profit. The machinery and materials, to the value of over 2000, are on the mine, which are available for the immediate working of the mines, and returning of the ore. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Capt. A. W. Thomas and J. Dunkin. The former states that the mine is now about the depth and in the same sort of ground as where the richest mines in the country began making regular returns; he, therefore, thinks they may reasonably expect to meet with a good and productive lode by driving the cross-cuts at the 50; whilst the latter states that for carrying out the necessary operations they will have to put a lift of pumps in the eastern shaft to keep out the water. Having a good engine and all necessary pitwork, flat-rods, &c., on the mine, the expenses will be very little to put them in their places. Capt. Thomas considers that upon the operations recommended being carried out their prospects are of the best in the district.

Under the title of BUREAU OF MINES AND MINING STATISTICS OF THE PACIFIC COAST a company has been formed in San Francisco to act as middleman between the vendors of American mines and European capitalists. The promoters of the undertaking, of which Mr. J. Berton is president, and Mr. E. P. Hutchins secretary, propose that vendors shall register with the bureau the property they have for sale, and authorise the bureau to appoint inspectors to examine the property, the vendors paying all expenses. Capitalists desiring properties inspected would, of course, pay the bureau. The bureau does not, it is said, propose as its main purpose to buy and sell mines, but where practicable to act as agents only, and receive the commissions. The business of the bureau is to be conducted by seven directors, and six of these may, at any meeting, make any alteration they may think fit in the by-laws and rules. To secure registration it will be necessary to prove the actual existence of the mine and its location, and when employed to do so the bureau will enquire into the title and character of the property. The directors will not examine properties themselves, but will employ mining engineers not connected with the particular property to do so. California, Nevada, Oregon, and such other states and territories as may elect to send delegates may be represented at the annual meeting of the bureau.

At Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 4094, 19s. 1d. The report, together with the accounts, were received and adopted, and a call of 2, per share was made. Capt. Thomas Grenfell and John Pryor say:—“We hope to sample on April 28 two parcels of silver-lead ore—No. 1, computed 40 tons; and No. 2, computed 30 tons. All the machinery throughout the mine in good working order.”

At Clara Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Major Sanford in the chair), the accounts to March 31 showed a credit balance of 361, 15s. 9d. Capt. Robert Northey reported that the progress made was to his satisfaction, and the prospects as far as developed exceeded his anticipations, and that the statements made prior to formation of the company have been fully confirmed. The Chairman said this being the first annual meeting of the company it would be necessary to consider and decide upon the mode of raising the necessary capital for the development of the mines. He, together with another director, had visited the property, and were so satisfied with their visit that they not only recommended the shareholders to subscribe for the remaining unissued shares, but were also prepared to take their full proportion—indeed, to increase that proportion by a larger subscription to the undertaking. It was mentioned that the crushing-house and machinery are rapidly approaching completion, and that before the end of May ore will be sent to market.

At Cargill Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the quarter ending December showed a debit balance of 137, 4s. 11d. Capt. Grose and Tysler reported that they are progressing with another parcel of lead ore, and have at present about 60 tons on the floors, together with their usual quantities of lead and muddle.

A petition for winding-up the Tavarone Mining Company (Limited) is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wickens on May 6.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT an increase in the “notes issued” of 23,470, which is represented by a corresponding increase in the “coin and bullion” on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there was shown an increase in the “public deposits” of 288,938, and in the “rest” of 4240, together, 291,178; a decrease in the “other deposits” of 425,977, and in the “seven day and other bills” of 12,467; together, 435,464. 147,296.

and deducting this from 668,821, the decrease in the “other securities” on the asset side of account, there remains an increase in the total reserve of 221,542.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week only amount to 60 ships. Household coals have been in good demand at rather higher prices. Hartley's, scarce, and 6d. dearer. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 16s. 9d. Unsold, nil; 50 ships at sea.

### SIERRA BUTTES GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

22, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., 27TH APRIL, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the OFFICES of this COMPANY have been REMOVED from No. 6A, Victoria-street, to the ABOVE ADDRESS. By order, THOS. HOWIE, Secretary.

WANTED, an experienced TIN DRESSER, MINE SMITH, and MINE CARPENTER, for the SERRINHA TIN MINE, PORTUGAL. Wages, £10 per month. Application, with testimonials, to be made to Capt. WM. ROSEWARNE, Leeds-town, near Hayle, not later than the 6th of May next.

WANTED, a thoroughly practical SUPERINTENDENT or OVERSEER, who understands the REDUCTION of AUERFERUS QUARTZ and the CONCENTRATION and CALCINATION of PYRITES. Salary, £100 per annum, with good lodgings and candles free. Apply to Wm. R. COLLETT, Managing Director, by letter, containing references and testimonials. New Gwynfynydd Gold Mines, Dolgelly, North Wales, April 19.

WANTED, an UNDERGROUND STEWARD, for a large COLLIERY near SHEFFIELD, where upwards of 4000 tons of coal are raised per week. Applications, stating age, past experience, and wage expected, with references, may be sent to T. W. JEFFCOCK, 18, Bank-street, Sheffield. None need apply who have not had experience in the working of steep Measures.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER of a LEAD MANUFACTORY, by a person of ten years' experience in the DESILVERIZATION of LEAD, and the MANUFACTURE of the same, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Address, “H. J. L.,” MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a SITUATION, to TAKE CHARGE and MANAGE a LEAD MINE, by a person who has had an extensive practical experience, and is fully conversant with Dripping, Mapping, Assaying, together with a full knowledge of Mining Accounts. Satisfactory testimonials from good authorities can be produced. Address, “J. B.,” Isle of Man Times Office, Douglas.

WANTED, a Gentleman with £30,000, to take HALF SHARE in a most valuable and easily-worked SURFACE IRONSTONE MINE. WINTER AND NALDER, 53, Ann-street, Birmingham.

COAL MINES IN WALES.—PARTNER, with £4000, WANTED. Certain income of £1500 per annum. WINTER AND NALDER, 53, Ann-street, Birmingham.

LEAD MINE.—ONE-FOURTH SHARE OF LEASE OF VERY PROMISING MINE NEAR THE VAN for £2500. WINTER AND NALDER, 53, Ann-street, Birmingham.

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had many years' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in the MANAGEMENT and WORKING of SLATE QUARRIES, is OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON the SAME. In the first instance, “D. W. P.,” Mr. Jones, 17, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

THE ADVERTISER has a SPLENDID TIN SETT, and WANTS a PERSON to JOIN HIM. It is an open cutting, and can be raised cheap, and large profits can be realised. All particulars, with plan, reports, &c., can be had by application to “T. B. P.,” MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A THOROUGHLY ABLE and TRUSTY MINING and CIVIL ENGINEER SEES an ENGAGEMENT to MANAGE and DEVELOPE MINES of COAL or IRON (or both), either in ENGLAND or ABROAD. Has had first-class home and foreign experience; is the discoverer of two excellent Iron Mines in Portugal, and is well acquainted with the workmen and language of the country. Conversant with all that relates to efficient management, valuing, and transit, with sound economy and strict supervision. Excellent references. Address, “M. C. E. X.,” MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

A GENTLEMAN, of considerable experience, is open to an ENGAGEMENT, either as MANAGER or MANAGING CLERK. Is capable of making Underground Surveys, and can give good references, with personal security. Any proprietor being his own manager would find the advertiser a useful assistant. Apply, “A. B.,” MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A GENTLEMAN of business habits, long resident in WALES, is now open to treat as AGENT for any FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on COMMISSION, having a very excellent connection with the IRONMASTERS, TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS, and COLLIERY PROPRIETORS of the counties of MONMOUTH and GLAMORGAN. References given as well as security. Address, post paid, to “X. Y. Z.,” Post Office, Cardiff.

TO STOCK BROKERS, PROMOTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE REPRESENTATIVE of an AMERICAN GOLD MINE, already developed, and of proved richness, wishes to meet with a Gentleman who can ORGANISE a COMPANY, and OBTAIN the necessary CAPITAL for PURCHASE and WORKING. The terms are very favourable, and the property will bear the closest investigation. Address, “Auriferous,” 151, Leadenhall-street, London.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN MINING COMPANY.

SOME SHARES in this PROMISING VENTURE WILL BE OFFERED FOR PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE, on Tuesday, the 2nd of May. As these shares are being sold to cover an advance, parties interested will do well to ascertain the prospects of the mine, by enquiring at the office of the company.

SHALE TO LET IN SCOTLAND.

SHALE AND MINERAL FIELD, in the LANDS of ALDERSTONE, Parish of MIDCALDER, County of EDINBURGH, TO LET ON LEASE. It is close to the New Park Station, Caledonian Railway, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the celebrated Shale Oil-producing Works of Messrs. Young and Co. David Harrison Gardner, Alderstone House, will show the boundaries. Communications to W. B. MARR, Esq., 29, New-street, Edinburgh.

SOUTH WHEEL CROFTY, POOL, CAMBORNE.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED AS ABOVE.]

THE PURSER REQUESTS THAT ALL TRANSFERS and COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS be ADDRESSED AS ABOVE, and not to Penzance.

South Crofty Mine, April 25th, 1871.

EAST WHEEL LOVELE.

WANTED, the LOAN of FIFTY SHARES, for which a consideration will be given, with the market price of the day paid on them. Apply to Mr. MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.—28th April, 1871.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The SCRIP or SHARE HOLDERS of the ABOVE COMPANY, who have not received the return of 2s. 3d. per share in accordance with the resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of the company, held on the 11th day of May, 1866, are REQUESTED TO SEND in to the UNDERSIGNED, at the office of Messrs. WARD and LITTLEWOOD, No. 36, Bishopsgate-street Within, in the City of London, within one calendar month from the date hereof, the CERTIFICATES of the SHARES held by them for examination; and they are further REQUESTED TO ATTEND at the SAID OFFICE, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, between the hours of Ten and Four, for the purpose of RECEIVING the SAID RETURN in EXCHANGE for their CERTIFICATES, according to the terms of the said resolution; or, in default, the UNCLAIMED BALANCE ASSETS of the company in hand (less the expenses) WILL BE DISPOSED OF in such manner as counsel may advise. CHARLES BURLS, Surviving Director.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1871.

TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Mine, near Minsterley, Salop, on TUESDAY, the 2nd of May proximo, at One o'clock precisely. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th April to the 3rd May, inclusive. By order, J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.

8, Austinfriars, London, E.C., April 18th, 1871.

WEST TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Mine, near Minsterley, Salop, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of May proximo, at One o'clock precisely. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 23rd April to the 4th May, inclusive. By order, J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.

8, Austinfriars, London, E.C., April 18th, 1871.

### THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INVESTORS' SHARE

EXCHANGE (POWELL, DIXON, AND CO.),

25, CHANGE ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUY and SELL every description of Stocks and Shares at close market price.

For investors and capitalists should read the “Share Exchange Times,” published by P. D. and Co. at the above offices. It contains special information upon Van and other leading mines.

### THE MINING SHARES INVESTMENT COMPANY

(LIMITED) IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS TO BE MADE BY THE COMPANY ON THE SECURITY OF SHARES IN DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES.

By Order of the Board, CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary.

Offices, 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.

### TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON AND COLORADO COMPANY, having responsible connections throughout the entire district of Colorado, can FURNISH the most reliable GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, and ENGINEERING SURVEYS, MAPS, PLANS, and VALUATIONS of NEW PROPERTIES, as well as REPORTS and SAMPLES for ASSAY of any particular property required. One member of the company, who resided in Colorado for more than eight years, will again visit it shortly, and would personally report on or negotiate any matter, if required.

For terms, apply to the LONDON AND COLORADO COMPANY, 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, London.

### MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHAREDEALER,

CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

Business transacted in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.

J. C. in succeeding to the business of his father, Thomas Carter, deceased, with whom and for whom he has been acting for many years, begs to inform his friends and the public generally that the same prompt attention will be given to all orders entrusted to him, on commission or at net prices, and the same special regard to the interest of clients as heretofore.

### MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS,

FINANCIAL AGENT,

60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

### MR. T. W. GREENFIELD,

CHURCH LANE, TAVISTOCK.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

Accounts of Public Companies Audited, Partnership Accounts Adjusted, Arbitrations Conducted.

Valuations made for Probate and Administration.

Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Stocks, Funds, Railway Debentures and Preference Stock, Bank, Gas, and Mining Shares.

### BENJAMIN LIBBY, MINE SHAREDEALER,

CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

Has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

20 So. Condurrow, £5½. 10 Rosewall Hill, 23s. 2 Wheal Jane, £30.

10 East Seton, 26s. 6d. 2 South Crofty, £18. 5 Great Vor, £8½.

3 Margaret, £11½. 10 North Crofty, £2½. 3 North Roskear, £10.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

### MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS,

CHESTER, will forward on application IMPORTANT INFORMATION respecting TWO MINES which are certain to have a GREAT RISE IN PRICE in a few months.

Messrs. CAMERON and Co. devote special attention to Mines and Railways; they also transact business on the best possible terms in Mines, Railways, Banks, Telegraphs, &c.; and every description of English, Foreign, and Colonial Bonds or Stocks. (Several sums of money from £1000 to £50,000 always ready to lend on mortgage of freehold landed securities.)

OFFICES: BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

### MR. GEORGE HENWOOD has DURING THE WEEK VISITED

the East Torras, Portescue, Wheal Marshall, Chyten, Castle Dinas, Great Royalton, Roche Consols, Bryn Royalton, Tin Hill, and adjacent mines; and is prepared to give every information. He next week visits the EAST WHEEL ROSE and CALLINGTON DISTRICTS.

His address for next week will be—Post Office, Grampound Road Station, Cornwall. Consultation fee, £1 1s.

### CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING AGENCY,

CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.

Reports on any mine in the two counties, and every kind of legitimate mining business transacted.

Two hundred to three hundred per cent. quickly made, with perfect security, by an immediate investment in the MARQUIS OF LOHNE TIN AND COPPER MINE. Everyone should apply for particulars. C. PENGLILLY, Secretary.

### MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO.,

39A, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

MINING SHARE BROKERS.

Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES, NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the “Liverpool Mining Circular,” containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

### MR. J. S. MERRY,

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

SWANSEA.

### CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,

GOGINAN, ABERYSTWTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mine in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

### RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger-carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES.—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

### STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY

(LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

OFFICES AND WORKS, HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

### THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagon for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed especially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS.—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

### TO BE SOLD, a MARINE ENGINE, in capital condition,

60 nominal horse power, 4 ft. stroke, 42 in. cylinder, with crank shaft and 20 ft. diameter fly-wheel, suitable for Mill, Mine, or Colliery. Can be seen working.

Apply, PERCIVAL and PATTESON, Jersey Cotton Mill, Jersey-street, Ancoats, Manchester.

### LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
April 21—	Great Laxey	100	221 8 6	Runcorn Company.
24—	East Loggias	20	11 10 0	Panther Company.
—	Cwmtythir	12½	11 12 6	ditto
—	ditto	40	11 12 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Glogfach	40	16 6 0	A. W. Epton.
25—	Bog	20	11 11 0	ditto
—	Bronfloyd	70	13 2 6	Berry Port Company.
26—	Minera Union	20	12 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Calbeck Fells	40½	12 13 6	Stock and Co.
—	ditto	50½	8 11 0	Stms, Williams, & Co.
27—	Cwmtythir	20	10 12 6	Mining Co. of Ireland
—	Blanc Caetan	100	11 19 0	Berry Port Company.

### BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mine.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
April 19—	Pedn-ar-dre	9 1 1 29	£77 12 6	£704 3 4	Carvedras.
22—	Great Wh. Vor	2 3 1 29	—	2005 5 2	—
26—	So. Condurrow	9 10 0 2	74 2 6	704 5 6	Bolthos.



### THE SOUTHALL, EALING, & SHEPHERD'S BUSH TRAM-RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each.  
5s. to be paid on application, 5s. on allotment, and remainder as may be required.

Established for the purpose of constructing and working a tramway, commencing at Southall, and terminating at Shepherd's Bush, in a junction with the London Street Tramways.

The inhabitants on this line of route suffer inconvenience from the inadequate means of transit for passengers and goods. This is especially felt in Ealing and Acton, the former having no direct communication with the North of London, and the latter with the West End.

The returns from the working of the line will doubtless be large; an estimate shows that a minimum dividend of 15 per cent. may be reasonably calculated upon.

The Provisional order has been granted by the Board of Trade, and the construction of the line will be proceeded with as soon as possible. A large amount of the capital has been subscribed in the locality, and the remainder is now offered to the public.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares can be obtained at the company's office, 1, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

### THE SOUTHALL, EALING, & SHEPHERD'S BUSH TRAM-RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the LAST APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the above company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 3d proximo.

### THE CWM LERY LEAD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £25,000, in shares of £1 each.

Deposit on application 2s. 6d. per share, and 7s. 6d. on allotment.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE PROMISING MINES will shortly be advertised; and in the meantime prospectuses, reports, and forms of application may be obtained at the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, and Branches; of Messrs. WRIGHT and VENN, solicitors, Temple; and at the offices of the company, 118, Cannon-street, E.C.

### THE NANT-Y-FFRITH LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

DENBIGHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

To be registered under the Limited Liability Act, by which the liability of the shareholder is limited.

Capital, £15,000, in 15,000 fully paid shares of £1 each.

#### DIRECTORS.

CHARLES MORRIS, Esq. (Director of the Bank of Australasia), Bryanston-street, Portman-square, London.

JOHN WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq. (Director of the United Mexican Mining Company), Warwick-road, Paddington, London.

HENRY MILFORD, Esq. (Director of the West Caradon Mine), Bernard-street, Russell-square, London.

(With power to add to their number.)

SOLICITOR—GEORGE FRKEBORNE, Esq., 2, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, (Wrexham Branch.)

AUDITOR—FREDERICK HARPER, Esq., 18, Coleman-street, London.

SECRETARY—MR. CHARLES THOMAS.

OFFICES—3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

#### PROSPECTUS.

The mines are situated in the best and most productive lead mining district in Wales, and are a little to the north of the celebrated Minera Mine, which, on an outlay of £25 per share, has paid dividends of more than £500,000, or £285 8s. 3d. per share.

The lodes or veins which exist in the sett have been explored to a considerable depth, and from them large quantities of lead ore have been raised, and give certain indications that they can be immediately worked at a profit.

The machinery and materials, to the value of over £2000, are on the mine, which are available for the immediate working of the mines, and returning of the ore.

Applications for a large number of shares having been received, a portion are now offered to the public at par—£1 per share.

Priority will be given to the earliest applications for shares.

Applications for shares may be made to the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES THOMAS, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

### KING ARTHUR SILVER-LEAD MINE (LIMITED).

#### ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

Capital £16,000, in 16,000 shares of £1 each.

BANKERS—THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED), LONDON.

This company has been formed to acquire and develop the mineral lodes and mining sett situated under the celebrated Castle of King Arthur, at Tintagel.

Since the issue of the original prospectus in May, 1870, considerable progress has been made in developing and proving the mine. Levels have been driven, and a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 9 fathoms, the lode being worked on, and steadily increasing in size and value, being worth over 1 ton of lead to the fathom, and the silver-lead ore hitherto obtained has been sold at the high rate of £16 5s. per ton.

There is a plentiful supply of water power for all purposes, and it is confidently expected by the board that so soon as the shaft has been sunk 20 fathoms the mine, on being opened up, will become a paying and profitable investment. The necessary pumping, winding, and dressing machinery being now required, the directors invite subscriptions for the remaining unallotted shares in this promising undertaking.

Complete prospectuses, and all further information, can be obtained of the secretary, Mr. J. H. TILLY, 1, Circus-place, Finsbury, London, where specimens of the ore may be seen.

### THE ALLT-Y-CRIB SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital, £36,000, in 36,000 shares of £1 each.

Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 10s. on allotment.

#### PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purchase of and extending the workings of the celebrated Allt-y-Crib Lead Mines, situated in the village of Talyllyn, in the county of Cardigan, seven miles from Aberystwyth. These mines have been worked for about two years under a "Lease Note" and agreement for 21 years' lease on demand, at a royalty of one-fourteenth.

The sett is about one mile in length, and more than half a mile in width.

The rich Champion Lode of the district, as shown on the ordnance map, runs east and west through the entire estate, and is visible on surface for many hundred fathoms in length. There are also other parallel lodes opened and proved to be of great value.

An adit level has been driven half a mile in length from the foot of the mountain, commencing close to the dressing-floors. It has already intersected the Champion Lode, and when driven further it will intersect the other parallel lodes at a depth of about 40 fathoms, thus opening several mines at one cost.

From a shallow adit a shaft has been sunk 22 fathoms upon the underlay of the Champion Lode, carrying with it a good course of ore, now worth 2½ tons of lead to the fathom, and constantly improving; and should it continue, of which there is every appearance, until it unites with the deep adit, there will be from 40 to 50 fathoms of backs proved by many hundred fathoms in length.

A steam-engine has been fixed in the shallow adit to carry on the operations in this part of the mine. Below the deep adit a shaft has been sunk some few fathoms, where the lead was found to be 2 feet thick. It is proposed to erect an engine and continue this shaft. The south lode on this sett is also proved to be of great value. It unites with the central lode on the north-west side of the mountain, and the early miners evidently raised large quantities of lead from merely surface scratchings. It is the opinion of experienced and practical miners that it only requires the necessary appliances to make this mine equal to any in Wales.

All necessary buildings, powerful water-wheel, stamping and crushing machines are completed and in work.

The local advantages of this mine can hardly be equalled. It is only 3 miles from a station on the Cambrian Railway, a river runs by the washing-floors, and there is ample accommodation on the spot for the workmen.

It is proposed to take the mine over from March 31, 1871. In its present undeveloped state the production from the various levels being driven may be estimated at from 5 to 10 tons of ore per week. As soon as the shaft, now being sunk in the Champion Lode, is connected with the deep adit level, the production may be calculated at 20 tons per week. In about four months' time this communication will be effected. As the mine becomes further developed, the yield will increase in proportion.

The ore so far during the present workings has averaged £12 per ton.

The proprietors have agreed to accept the sum of £26,000 (£8000 in cash, and the remaining £18,000 in fully paid-up shares), leaving £10,000 as capital, which the directors feel assured will be sufficient to make it not only a self-paying mine, but an investment equal to any in Wales.

Prospectuses with full particulars and reports may be had on application to the brokers and the secretary.

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Bishopsgate-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. COATES and HANKEY, 34, Gresham-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—RALPH S. ARCHBOLD, E.C.

OFFICES—2, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### THE ALLT-Y-CRIB SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 3rd MAY, for TOWN and COUNTRY APPLICATIONS.

R. S. ARCHBOLD, Secretary.

2, New Broad-street, London, E.C., 27th April, 1871.

### ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1871.

THE SUCCESS that ATTENDED the PUBLICATION of their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of former INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, held in London, Paris, and Dublin, fully justify the proprietors of the ART JOURNAL in announcing their intention of treating in a similar manner that which is to be opened at South Kensington on May the 1st.

It is proposed to issue with the number of the Journal for that month Twelve Pages, devoted to the illustration of the most important and beautiful works of Art Manufacture, both British and Foreign, which will be contributed to the Exhibition, and to continue such publication monthly to the end of the year. The cost of the Journal (price 2s. 6d. monthly) will not, however, be thereby increased.

The Catalogue will be printed on toned paper, and pagged separately, so as to form a distinct volume when completed. Every effort will be employed to render this illustrated report at least as attractive, interesting, and suggestively valuable as its predecessors.

Three Steel Engravings are given with each number of the ART JOURNAL.

London: VINTAGE and Co., City-road and Ivy-lane; and all booksellers.

### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

WHEAL AGLAND.—I observe in last week's Journal that three mines, called Meha, Richard's Wheel, Rose, and Wheal Acland, are about to be taken up and again worked. Having been a shareholder in Wheal Acland, and never having received any notice of its having been abandoned, I should feel much obliged if any of your correspondents would inform me, through the columns of your Journal, how the mine was disposed of.—SUBSCRIBER.

GREAT CARADON.—The call made at the meeting last week was 2s. 6d. per share—not 2s.

ALMADA AND TIRITO.—There was a mistake (or rather two) in the paragraph last week relative to the Almada and Tiritio Company. The ore was described as being worth 350l. per ton, instead of \$350 (dollars). The Pitanguie ore was also described as Pitanguie.

PENTWYN MINE.—I find a great mistake has arisen by persons thinking that the valuable sett Pant-y-Gwy, which Mr. Henry Gibson is about to work, is East Parys Mine. I beg to inform your readers that East Parys Mine is some miles distant, and is in no way connected with the rich mineral property of Pant-y-Gwy.—A SUBSCRIBER: Ambech, Anglesey, April 25.

The population of Great Britain (army and navy included) was, in the year 1801, 10,942,646; in 1811, 12,609,964; in 1821, 14,391,631; in 1831, 16,537,398; in 1841, 18,444,434; in 1851, 20,936,468; and in 1861, 23,284,197. Ireland, in 1811, had 5,937,856 inhabitants; in 1821, 5,175,124; in 1831, 4,781,934; in 1841, 4,175,124; in 1851, 3,615,794; and in 1861, 3,764,543. The islands in the British seas had 143,779 inhabitants in 1861, making the total population of the United Kingdom and Wales was about 29,192,419. The population of England and Wales was about 7,428,000 in 1770; it was 8,572,980 in 1801; and in 1861, 20,061,172. The estimated population of the world was 1,288,000,000 in 1861.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.—"A Shareholder" should attend the meeting, and obtain the information he requires. His letter is not adapted for publication.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

### THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 29, 1871.

#### SEARCHING FOR ENTOMBED MINERS.

This is now occurring in South Staffordshire, which should go far to assure the working miners that the colliery proprietors have an interest in them, which is not limited to the time during which they are capable of earning them money. At Pelsall, an old colliery district, close upon the new Cannock Chase locality, there is what is known as the Highbridge Colliery. The bulk of the mineral was got out some time ago, but recently the property has come into the hands of Mr. ELIAS CRAPPER, a gentleman with no large means, but with an extensive knowledge of mining operations, and enjoying the sincere respect of his fellows. Mr. CRAPPER had taken the mine to get out the coal that yet remained in the crop. There were two shafts—one the engine pit of 60 yards deep for drawing water, and the other the coal pit 50 yards deep. From the main road two headways branch out triangularly, and the men had got altogether about 360 yards into the shallow coal. It was known that there was quicksand over the colliery, but there was reason to conclude that it was kept off from the coal by overlying deposits of rock and shale. Hence it was not deemed unsafe to work the shallow any more than the deep, though, of course, greater prudence would be called for in proportion as the operations got nearer the surface. The men were at work at the extremities of the gate-roads still driving out about three weeks ago, and were proceeding deliberately, because water was coming in from the roof somewhat freely, when there was a sudden irruption of quicksand and water through the roof at the end of one of the two gate-roads, where they were 10 yards above the level of the coal pit. The men working there made a desperate effort, and escaped into the headway, and got in advance of two trucks and a horse, and thence to the shaft bottom. It is reasonable to suppose that the men (three in number) who were engaged at the end of the other gate-road became alarmed at what must have been, even before the water and the sand reached them, a disorganisation of the air current, and that they likewise ran out with a view of getting to the main road and the shaft. Whether, however, this was so has not yet transpired. Certainly the poor fellows did not succeed in the effort if they made it. With astonishing rapidity the water and sand filled up the gate-roads and the main road, and even the shafts. Perhaps 7000 tons of quicksand was precipitated into these spaces. The shafts directly they were filled up above the insets led to the loss of the lifts, and very little could be done with promptitude to clear the mine.

Mr. CRAPPER, however, displayed the utmost anxiety to do all in his power, and everything that he could do he has done. He has now gone to the extent of his tether. His resources are exhausted. If the men are to be got out the necessary funds must be found by someone else. Mr. J. P. BAKER, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for South Staffordshire, proceeded to the colliery immediately that the accident was made known to him, and he remained, advising Mr. CRAPPER, and directing the operations as long as any operations could be carried on. When nothing more could be done by the owner, the Government Inspector, desirous that the operatives should be convinced of the interest felt in them by the coalowners, called together several of the mining engineers of the neighbourhood, including Mr. BLAKEMORE, of Wolverhampton, Mr. BROWN, of Cannock Chase, Mr. MCGHIE, Mr. J. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. J. LINDOP, and Mr. WALTER NESS. These, after consulting together, and discussing many suggestions as to the practicability or otherwise of reaching the deceased, resolved that at a cost of from 300l. to 500l. the desire might be accomplished. They proposed, if necessary, to erect additional machinery, to enable them to pump down the water, and when the main road was reached, erect dams, so as to keep back any further influx of sand into the shaft, and pure water pumped off till the sand had been drained. This accomplished, the sand could be got out without great difficulty, and by-and-bye the bodies reached. The cost, it was believed, would be met not ungrudgingly by the iron and coal masters of the district, whose readiness to alleviate the natural anxiety of the friends of the deceased would thereby receive practical expression. The Inspector, on the faith of this, took steps to get a meeting, at which the scheme was propounded. The result was the formation of a committee, consisting of the Vicar of Pelsall as the Chairman; Mr. BOAZ BLOOMER (iron and coal master), treasurer; and Mr. CHECKLEY (mining engineer), secretary; the other members being Mr. BENJAMIN BLOOMER, Mr. CRESSWELL, Mr. J. WRIGHT, with the Wesleyan minister and the parochial curate. Acting upon the belief they entertained that the money required will be forthcoming, instructions have been given for the work to be gone on with for the present. Operations, therefore, that had been suspended, have been now resumed, and they are being proceeded with vigorously.

The Inspector ought to have his hands strengthened in this matter

by the gentlemen to whom he is appealing. The course he has pursued is at once humane and politic. Two of the deceased were married. It has reached us that their widows, and certain of the relatives of all three of the men, knowing that a meeting was being held to deliberate upon whether the search should be proceeded with or not, assembled at the place, and piteously appealed for the continuance of the work—not that they believed that their friends would be found alive, but wished to have the poor little comfort of knowing that, having received christian burial, their remains were lying in God's acre. Mr. BAKER has done just what we should expect from a man occupying the position which he fills; and the colliery proprietors and ironmasters to whom he appeals will be doing just that which we should look for in respect of them, by responding to his appeal with promptness and liberality. We will not allow ourselves to imagine that the general public will have to be appealed to in such a work. The undertaking will be carried out now that it is begun, for if the trade does not find the money the general public will be asked for it. The committee are right, we think, in believing that if they should ask the general public to enable them to dig out the unhappy men, so that their friends may have the satisfaction of burying them, 500l. will quickly be within their reach; but they are rightly jealous for their order, and they consequently appeal first to the trade. Speedily, we trust, we shall be enabled to announce that the iron and coal masters of South Staffordshire have promptly and liberally responded to the reasonable appeal which is now being made to them. As to the accident itself, it may be remarked, sorrowful as it is, that if the sand had not broken in till the workings had been opened, and the full complement of colliers were occupied in getting out the coal, the calamity might have been much more terrible. There would have been a larger influx of sand and water on account of the greater extent of roof bared, and very little, if any, chance left for the thirty men who in all probability would have been down at the time.

#### INSPECTION OF METALLIFEROUS MINES.

The metalliferous miners of Cornwall, although not opposed to the principle of the Mines Regulation Bill, feel that as it stands at present there are many ambiguities which it is desirable to remove. The terms used, although quite applicable to collieries, for which the measure was originally framed, are in many cases quite unintelligible as applied to metalliferous mines. Thus, "owner" is defined to mean the immediate proprietor, or lessee, or occupier of a mine, but does not include a person who merely receives a royalty; and "agent" is the person having on behalf of the owner the care or direction of the mine, and it is thought in Cornwall that it would be difficult to determine who would be liable for penalties under the Act, and bound to fulfil its obligations. It is pointed out in an interesting communication, which will be found in the Supplement to this day's Journal, that in many parts of the country, and especially in Cornwall and Devon, mines are not worked under leases at all, but under mere licenses to work for, take, and carry away the minerals, the grantees being often bare trustees for the company, and frequently ceasing to have any interest in the mine; so that they might be liable for very serious penalties for matters with which they have had nothing to do, and over which they could have no control. Again, if the term occupier is to include shareholder there are many requirements which he could not comply with, such as sending to the Secretary of State notice within 24 hours of an accident, as the shareholder might be hundreds of miles away, and might not hear of the accident for days or weeks.

With regard to education, it is very truly observed that there is no reason why evening schools should be excluded, since in the winter more especially education at an evening school is a very good substitute for idleness at home, or in the streets or lanes of the town or village. Both owners and agents, moreover, are unable to compel boys to attend school, and the only course open to them in such cases will be to discharge the boy from employment, and thus inflict a serious injury upon his parents. In the Cornish mines the children of widows and disabled fathers have the preference in employment when their parents formerly belonged to the mine, and their earnings help to keep the family from the parish. It would be most undesirable that this state of things should be altered. The nature of the work performed by children about metalliferous mines is so widely different and so much more healthful than that performed by children in collieries or in factories that it seems unwise to place all under similar regulations. In Cornish mines the men work but eight hours per day, and the few boys that are engaged underground accompany their parents or other skilled miners to learn their business, and assist in tramping the stuff, wheeling the barrows underground, or in holding the borer, &c. By the new measure boys under 16 must do nothing for one hour out of the eight, which might seriously interfere with the men's work, and could be of no advantage to the boys.

The provisions as to the fencing of shafts and supplying of statistics are likewise considered to need revision. The owner is to fence and keep fenced all abandoned shafts, and it is remarked that if the "owner" is held to mean the shareholders in Cornish mines there should be a limitation as to time, since otherwise companies working mines might be called upon to fence shafts long after they had ceased to work or to have any interest in the mine. Again, it is said that there would be great difficulty in complying with the 43d clause, which states that in January in every year the owner or agent is to make a return to the Secretary of State of, amongst other things, "the average quantity of material wrought in such mines." Now, in the case of Cornish mines this might mean the number of tons of ore sold, the number of fathoms of ground removed, or various other things, and any owner or agent supplying particulars upon either basis would fully comply with the Act; but if it said "an approximate estimate of the number of tons of marketable produce brought to surface" something approaching a useful return might be expected. From these observations it will be seen that there are many points of detail which require attention, although there do not appear to be any that cannot readily be dealt with when the Bill is in committee.

EXPORTS OF PIG-IRON.—The quantity of pig-iron exported from the United Kingdom in March was 74,406 tons, as compared with 70,429 tons in March, 1870, and 58,370 tons in March, 1869. In the three months ending March 31 this year, the aggregate exports of pig-iron were 127,428 tons, against 151,437 tons in the corresponding period of 1870, and 122,067 tons in the corresponding period of 1869. The largest share in these exports was sustained this year by the United States, to which we sent in the first three months of this year 35,369 tons, against 21,665 tons and 25,771 tons respectively. The value of the pig-iron exported in March was 229,064l., against 208,407l. in March, 1870, and 169,815l. in March, 1869; and in the three months ending March 31 this year 896,987l., against 448,809l. in the corresponding period of 1870, and 350,644l. in 1869.

MINING ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—A meeting of the members of this Association was held at the Craven Hotel, Charing Cross, on Wednesday, to take into consideration the Mines Regulation Bill and the Trades Union Bill. Mr. Straker, the Chairman of the Association, presided, and there were present Mr. George Elliot, M.P., Mr. T. E. Foster, of Newcastle; Messrs. Hewlet, Knowles, and Gilroy represented Lancashire; Mr. Dickson for South Wales; and other representatives of different parts of the country. The feeling of the members generally was that the Mines Regulation Bill, as it now stands, being crowded with amendments, will require very great attention from the representatives of the coal trade in the kingdom. A deputation will wait upon the Home Secretary, to let him have their views on these Bills.

MINES REGULATION BILL.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. WENTWORTH BRAMWELL asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether Her Majesty's Government would accept the instruction of the hon. member for West Cornwall to the Committee on the Mines' Regulation Bill to divide the same into two—coal and ironstone mines and metalliferous mines; and, if so, whether he would go into committee *pro forma* on an early day that the Bills as altered might be forthwith reported?

Mr. BRUCE said the Bill included not only coal and ironstone mines, but all mines whatsoever. The regulations for metalliferous mines were very different from those applicable to coal and ironstone mines worked in conjunction with coal. He had learned from gentlemen connected with the district in which these mines were worked that it would be far more convenient if all the regulations applicable to these mines were collected in one Bill. He was bound to say that



was a great force in that objection, and therefore he was perfectly willing to accede to the proposal to give effect to the Bill, although he was not sure that would be the best mode of giving effect to the proposal. It might be necessary to introduce another Bill for the purpose.

Lord ELCHO asked on what day the Bill would be proceeded with?

Mr. BRUCE was quite unable to say at the present moment.

## Original Correspondence.

## NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

SIR.—The following items received by last direct mail refer to the Sherbrooke district:—

The WELLINGTON MINE during the past month (March) produced 207 oz. of gold from 255 tons of quartz. The lode at this time (April 4) has a promising appearance.

In the NEW YORK and SHERBROOKE MINE there is no particular change since my last.

In the DOMINION MINE the north lode, which is 12 ft. wide, has produced during the past week some fine specimens of gold. As before remarked, this is a good property if opened up in good mining form. The lode has fallen off in value during the last few days.

The CLEVELAND MINE is still working at a profit. There is no change in it calling for remark.

In the EXETER MINE there are about 13 tons of quartz drawn to the mill. The returns will be known before the departure of next steamer.

At Wine Harbour, the EL DON MINE is still doing well.

Through a clerical error the quantity of gold from 80 tons from the GIBBORNE MINE was stated at 87 ozs., instead of 87 ozs., the decimal point having been overlooked.

ACADIENSIS.

London, April 28.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

ALMADA AND TIRITO (Silver).—The following is a full analysis of the sample of black ore recently sent over by Mr. Clemons from Mexico:—

Sulphur	12.15	Insoluble earthy matter	1.50
Lead	39.25	Traces	Traces
Copper	2.90	Traces	Traces
Zinc	12.50	Traces	Traces
Iron	1.50	Traces	Traces
Silver	0.95	Loss	0.10-100.

"The produce of silver is equal to 310 ozs. per ton of 20 cwt. of ore."—JOHNSON, MATTHEY, AND CO., April 26. The value of the above ore in London would be about 90l. a ton—so that if large quantities of a similar ore can be raised, crushed, and shipped to England, of which there can be no doubt, very considerable profits will follow from this branch of the business, independently of the profit from the treatment of the ore, the company are raising, and which are of a double character and easily amalgamated.

MINING IN UTAH.—An influential company has been formed during the present week, under the title of the UTAH MINING COMPANY, for the purpose of purchasing a grant of mines producing argentiferous galena, situated about 25 miles from Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, U.S. The project is introduced under the same auspices as the Champion Mine, now called the Eureka Consolidated (about which much correspondence has appeared in the Journal), which was floated here about a year ago, but which was in some way allowed to fall through. This Champion Mine, which was offered here at 40,000l. cash, has paid dividends for the three months ending March 31 aggregating 25,000l. The Utah Company's mines are of a precisely similar character, but are represented as being more extensive. We learn that the whole of the capital has been privately subscribed.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF CHINA.—Amongst the mineral productions which are so abundant in China may be mentioned the occurrence of gold in the beds of several rivers. It is found chiefly associated with iron pyrites. Beyond the most simple processes of washing, the Chinese are ignorant of any other mode of extracting this metal. Silver is found in larger quantities, and its extraction from the ore is an imperial monopoly. Tin is found in the south-west provinces, and zinc is produced at Canton. Copper is extremely abundant in China. Malachite and azurite are obtained in many places. With regard to the manufacture and the smelting of iron ores, the processes in use in China are identical to those in use in other countries. The best steel is produced from a magnetic oxide of iron.

DOMINION OF CANADA OILS REFINERY COMPANY.—We always feel great pleasure in learning of the prosperous culmination of any good project, pursued with honesty and perseverance. Such an enterprise is that of Messrs. Houghton and Howell, who have devoted their capital and energies for two years to the analysis and refinement of crude Canadian oils. The chief difficulty heretofore experienced by the manipulators of these oils has been the disagreeable odours emitted from them; but Mr. Howell has conquered this obstacle by the invention of his patent safety-still, which effectually deodorises the oil, and yields a pure and inoffensive illumination. But his triumph has not ended with this achievement. From the refuse, which was formerly thrown away as good for nothing, he has succeeded in extracting a lubricating oil, superior to anything hitherto known, both as regards limpidity and capacity of resisting low temperature. This lubricator has been subjected to several tests on most of the Canadian railways, and Messrs. Houghton and Howell have received from the officials the most gratifying testimonials in regard to its excellence.—*Daily Times*, St. Catharines, Canada, April 5.

SOUTH AURORA.—By the courtesy of Dr. Goodfellow, the superintendent, we were shown through this prominent mine, which is supposed to be the south end of the immense mineral belt that lies north and south on Treasure Hill. To have an idea of the large amount of work that has been done and in process of doing now, it is necessary to go through the mine under the guidance of some one who understands all the ramifications of the underground workings. A complete survey and map have been made of these workings, and anyone can see the numerous drifts, shafts, chambers, and tunnels delineated on it, yet cannot form any idea as to the labour done in the mine. The north tunnel, which runs in a north-east and south-west direction, is 150 ft. in length, and is the first level. The second level, running north and south, is 175 ft. in length, and is the second level. The third level, running in the same direction, is 150 ft. in length, and is the third level. The fourth level, running in the same direction, is 150 ft. in length, and is the fourth level. The mine is now being worked on a large scale, and the results are most satisfactory. The mine is now being worked on a large scale, and the results are most satisfactory. The mine is now being worked on a large scale, and the results are most satisfactory.

JAVALI COMPANY.—The *Panama Star and Herald*, in an article on the Javali Mine, says:—"We are glad to learn that under able and economical superintendence the property has been brought into a paying condition. The machinery is now in excellent working order, and if shareholders know their own interests it will be speedily increased. To guard against want of water-power during the fall and of the dry seasons a reservoir is now forming, by driving up one of the valleys; whilst further to increase the value of this princely property Dr. Seemann has bought the continuation of the Javali lode, well known to the Californian and London speculators as the 'Cedro Mine,' and as containing several hundred thousand tons of rich quartz."

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.—THE STEFELDIT FURNACE.—Mr. A. B. Williams's Diana Mine, located in Hot Spring District, Mono County, we have long believed to be the richest mine ever discovered between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountain ranges; but owing to the great amount of base metals in the ore up to the present time, though a number of scientific men have tried to work it by nearly every known process, none of which have been successful, the mine has but little more than paid expenses. Mr. Williams a few weeks since determined to give the Stefeldit Furnace a trial, and accordingly mined out 8 tons of ore, and shipped the same to the Nevada Land and Mining Company's mill here for reduction, which was worked this week, and yielded over \$750 per ton. We are pleased to know that Mr. Williams, after so many failures, great expense, and several years' energetic labour, is about to reap a rich harvest; also, that Stefeldit's furnace still proves equal to the most rebellious ore ever attempted to be worked on this coast. Mr. Williams will, upon his return from San Francisco, have Mr. F. F. Osblon, manager of the above-named mill, then visit his mine with him in order to make arrangements for the working of all his ores by the Stefeldit process.—*Nevada State Journal*, March 25.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS AT THE CAPE.—The news from the diamond country by this mail continues to be most encouraging. A new field of extraordinary richness has been discovered on the banks of the Vaal, in the district of Boshof. In three days there were found diamonds of 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  carats. The last is the largest gem yet discovered in South Africa, and has been named the "Graaf-Reinet Diamond." Its value has been estimated at 25,000l. The *Graaf-Reinet Herald* publishes an extract from a private letter, written at Hope Town on the 9th, stating that two diamonds, one of 22, Standard of March 18 says that several valuable parcels of diamonds have been entrusted with a very fine lot. Mr. Glatville brought down with him to weighing each about 20 carats, and also those belonging to the *Diamond News* party. Mr. James Roberts has also arrived at Graham's Town with the funds of his party, a large one of 23 carats amongst the rest. Mr. James Wilson, who arrived at Richmond last week, brought with him 15 diamonds, weighing during last week for which, it is said, 12,000l. was offered, but refused. From Queen's Town we learn, by the *Free Press*, that Mr. Nicholas has in his possession 270 diamonds, varying in size from  $\frac{1}{16}$  to 10 carats, and valued at 3000l. It is mentioned that Mr. Nicholas has forwarded to England during the last eight months diamonds valued at 8000l. Mr. J. H. Parker, of Queen's Town, has received a fine diamond of 22 carats from the Scott and Kay party, for which, it is said, 10,000l. was refused on the field. A splendid gem of 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  carats has been found at Diamondia; finds at the same place during the week include one of 7, 13, 16, 20, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,

and 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  carats. Report says that the "Star of Beaufort West" diamond, weighing 88 carats, found at Priel by the Wheeler party, and sent to England through the Standard Bank, has been valued by the broker at 10,000l.

## REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

April 26.—A moderate business was done in warrants at the end of last week, about 55s. 6d. cash; this week there has also been a number of transactions, but at declining prices—say, from 55s. 3d. to 54s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cash, closing this afternoon at the lowest—sellers, 54s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cash next week, and 55s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. one month open.

The shipments continue very large, principally on account of extensive consignments of choice brands to the United States, but the effect of that on the market is, to a certain extent, neutralised by the state of the Middlesborough market; prices there have not advanced in sympathy with other districts, and preparations are being made for sending an increased quantity to Scotland. The quotations for shipping iron are unaltered:—

	No. 1.	No. 2.
G. M. brands at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).....	55s. 6d.	55s. 6d.
Garscherrrie ditto ditto.....	63 6	56 0
Coltness ditto ditto.....	63 6	56 6
Summerlee ditto ditto.....	61 6	56 0
Langloan ditto ditto.....	59 0	55 6
Caribroo ditto ditto.....	57 0	55 0
Caribroo ditto ditto.....	56 6	55 0
Calder at Port Dundas ditto.....	58 6	55 6
Glenarnock at Ardrossan ditto.....	60 0	55 0
Dalmellington ditto ditto.....	58 0	55 0
Eglington ditto ditto.....	56 6	55 0
G. M. brands at Glasgow ditto, ex store.....	56 6	55 0
Carroll at Grangemouth ditto.....	55 0	—
Shotts ditto ditto.....	59 6	57 0
Kinnell at Boness ditto.....	55 6	53 6
G. M. brands at Middlesborough ditto.....	50 0	47 0
Bar iron.....	£7 5 0	£8 0 0
Nail rods.....	7 10 0	—
Rails in Wales.....	6 10 0	7 0 0

For the week ending April 22, 1871..... Tons 17,620

April 21, 1870..... 12,822

Total increase since Dec. 25, 1870..... 4,798

With the shipments of pig-iron this week from the Scotch ports we are enabled (for the first time this year) to note an excess over those of last year; and as stocks are reported low on the other side of the Atlantic, and sales are taking place of cargoes to arrive, in some instances, on terms which are kept private, these facts augur well for the future buoyancy of the market. Stocks are also becoming reduced in makers' and storekeepers' hands, through the requirements of smelters and for shipping purposes. During the week the quantity sent foreign was 10,015 tons, conswive, 7605 tons, together 17,620 tons, against 12,822 tons in the same week of 1870. This makes the total shipments from Christmas to date to amount to 207,075 tons, against 206,268 tons in the same period of 1870, showing an increase this year of 807 tons. One or two additional furnaces are being put into blast both in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire.

Finished Iron is scarcely so animated in tone this week, the recent advance having rather curtailed business, and prices are hardly as firm as they were. There is still, however, sufficient work to keep the mills all going, the demand for ship-iron being unabated. Odd sizes are wanted in small lots by warehouse-keepers and for small shipping orders, including bars, rounds, flats, and ovals, which they are getting gradually placed; but we hear of no heavy orders in bars of any description. Marine engineers and founders are very busy, the Coatbridge Tin-Plate Works are all at work, and the rivet and tube makers are well employed. Copper-workers are fully employed, but brassfounders are quieter. Prices all remain as last quoted.

The exports of Manufactured Iron, as furnished through the Custom House, embrace—Bar, 265 tons; wrought, 15 tons; rod, 60 tons; hoop, 48l. value; chains, 65l. value; railway, 13,296l. (making within 10 days 22,000l. of railway material); malleable tubes, 39l. value; galvanised, 16 tons; manufactured, 126l. value; cast goods, 459 $\frac{1}{4}$  tons, and 35,96 $\frac{1}{4}$ l. value; old iron for manufacture, 1097l. value.

In Coals there is hardly any change in the demand, and prices are as last quoted. The shipments for the week are 33,280 tons, against 25,711 tons in the corresponding week last year; and those for the month amount to 173,098 tons, against 132,529 tons in the same month of 1870, showing an increase on the month of 40,579 tons. There is an offer in this market for 14,000 tons Parrot coal for Greenock Gasworks.

The Truck Commissioners will find the necessity for legislation in this direction superseded, to a great extent, by the work-stores having been already converted into co-operative stores, on the limited liability principle; and in other instances the storekeepers have been allowed the stock and plant at a valuation, and are conducting the business on their own account. This is especially the case with the leading coal and iron masters' stores, both in Lanark and Ayrshire; so that when the local market comes into operation the way will be prepared, to a great extent, for their enforcement.

Early in June, there will be offered for public sale the valuable plant used at the Larkhall and Millburn Collieries. Among the lots will be found six superior steam-engines, with boilers, rails, pumps, and coal-crushing machine, besides an extensive assortment of mining and colliery plant, &c.

Mr. James Young (of the Paraffin Oil Company) has purchased the fine estate of Durris, in Kincardineshire, at the price of 300,000l. It lies on the south side of the River Dever, from which the ground rises and terminates in the ridge of the Grampian Mountains.

At the closing meeting for the session of the Philosophical Society, Sir Wm. Thomson, LL.D., read a paper "On Experimental Illustrations of the Dynamical Theory of Ships Rolling," and made a few observations "On New Methods of Propelling Steamships by the use of the screw propeller." Sir Wm. Thomson for his papers, after which the meeting separated.

The Association of Engineers closed their session by a paper "On Patent Forging Hammers," in which was given an outline of the several kinds used for heavy work, and also those which have superseded the hand hammer for light, specially calling attention, by means of drawings and a beautiful working model, to a "patent power forging hammer" recently introduced into Scotland, suitable for general smithwork, copper-smiths, &c. It can be driven with very little power, by means of a belt from the ordinary line of shafting, thus saving considerably in the working cost.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the representatives of public and scientific bodies, held yesterday afternoon, it was agreed to invite the British Association to visit Glasgow in 1874—being the first year which is not appropriated—and an influential deputation was appointed to proceed to Edinburgh in August next, and present the invitation.

## TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

April 27.—We have had a plentiful supply of vessels lately, and a large amount of business has been done in all branches of trade. On the Wear the docks are crowded with shipping to an extent unprecedented, and all the colliers well employed. The Tyne has been also extremely crowded with vessels, of all nations and of every description; among them were, of course, many large steamers, and also some fine Dutch East Indianmen, most of them being loaded with coal. The Tyne Docks are literally crammed with vessels, and imports of timber, Esparto grass, &c., have been on a large scale. The exports of coal and coke, railway iron, &c., have also been very large. The Chemical Trade continues very brisk, and large quantities of most of the staple products in this branch of business have been lately shipped, the demand being good, and rates for most kinds are rising.

The Steam Coal Trade, as well as most other branches, is now very brisk in Northumberland, and all the works are well employed. The North Seton Colliery, which was stopped some time ago owing to the depression in trade, has been re-opened, and a large quantity of coal will be worked here. This colliery is nearly at the extreme north boundary, so far as the steam coal field has yet been explored, and adjoins the large colliery of Cambois, near Blyth.

The iron, engine, and general trades of the district continue good, but already, since the revival of trade, strikes have retarded progress very much. What the ultimate result of these strikes will be it is difficult to foretell, but unless a pause is made at some point there is little doubt that a serious reaction must take place at some future period. The Sunderland strike still continues, although some masters have conceded the demands of the men rather than it should be prolonged. It will be recollected a few years ago, previous to the general introduction of iron ships into this district, the ship carpenters of Sunderland almost destroyed the building of wooden ships there by their numerous strikes, although the trade was carried out there very extensively prior to those strikes. And now that the enterprising iron shipbuilders and other manufacturers at that place are struggling to keep pace with the times, it will indeed be lamentable if they are to be ruined in the same manner as formerly. It is, indeed, odd that the men of Sunderland appear to take the lead in all those questions, and also labour most assiduously in order to induce the men of the Tyne and other places to follow their example, but so far their success has certainly not been great.

The weekly wages movement continues to occupy the attention of the workmen in most branches of trade. The employees of the North-Eastern Railway Company are now agitating for it, and there is little doubt that in a short time the system will be generally adopted. Whether it will operate for good or evil of course depends very much, if not altogether, on the prudence of the men themselves. It was pretty generally feared that harm would ensue when

it was adopted, but so far their fears have certainly not been realised; indeed, the impression appears to gain ground that the change will really in the end prove beneficial to all parties, although it certainly does cause increased trouble and also some expenditure on the part of the masters. The joiners' strike continues in Newcastle, but numbers of men have been brought from other places, and chiefly from the rural districts, to supply their place, and the latter have used every means in their power, and in some cases violent assaults have been committed, in order, if possible, to drive these men away.

Mr. Ralph Henderson, under view of the Wingate Grange Colliery, has been presented with a handsome watch, guard appendage, and purse of gold, the watch bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Ralph Henderson by the officials and workmen of Wingate Grange Colliery and other friends." After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the presentation was made in a neat and feeling speech by Mr. W. Algar. Mr. Henderson having responded, "The success of Wingate Grange Colliery Company," was proposed, and acknowledged on behalf of the company by Mr. W. Hewitson.

## REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

April 27.—Referring to the Report in the Journal of April 15, respecting a dispute which is said to have taken place at the Gavel-ler's office between the Crown officials there, we cannot learn that there is anything against Mr. Langham, the surveyor, he having voluntarily submitted to the enquiry which has taken place. The disturbance appears to have taken place more, we believe, from the personal feeling of some of his brother officials than otherwise. Mr. Langham has been in the Crown Office 25 years, and is well known all through the district as a kind, obliging, and honest-hearted person, and we fully believe he is quite incapable of any dishonourable action, either with regard to the public or the Crown. We fully believe that if Mr. Wintle reports to Mr. Commissioner Howard in a disinterested spirit the Crown cannot do otherwise than exonerate Mr. Langham from any accusation which might have been laid against him. In point of fact we do not believe that any fair charge can be established, and it is well known that the Crown Office was never worked better than when under the entire charge of Mr. Langham in the interval between the death of Mr. Atkinson and the appointment of the present deputy-gaveller. The office of Crown receiver is of recent creation, and is not provided for or sanctioned by the Act of Parliament relating to the working of mines in the district, and the management of the Crown local office.

## REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

April 27.—The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire is steadily improving, and the workpeople have every prospect of fair employment through the quarter. Prices do not show any change either in the pig or finished department. In this direction there is room for improvement, but it does not seem likely that any advance on current quotations will be established at present. The pig makers are mostly well sold for the quarter at the rates last quoted. The flooding of the collieries is still a matter of serious importance to ironmasters, porcelain makers, and other large consumers of fuel, many of whom are unable to obtain adequate supplies except at advanced prices. We hope shortly to be able to report some united action on a scale commensurate with the difficulties that remain to be surmounted.

In South Staffordshire we are still able to report the Coal Trade steady for the season. The demand for household consumption naturally declines as the summer approaches, but considerable activity continues to prevail in the enquiries for coal and slack for the mills, forges, factories, &c., of the district. Prices are well maintained at the leading collieries on the basis of 12s. 6d. per ton for the best Thick coal, a scale which at this period of the year may be described as satisfactory. The demand for ironstones is well sustained, and native ores are realising firmer values.

The drainage of mines in the Old Hill district on some uniform and comprehensive scale has frequently been referred to in our columns as the only effectual remedy for the constantly recurring floods in the workings, and the consequent interruption to trade. We learn that some action in the matter is at length likely to be taken by one or two of the leading firms. The water in the trial shaft at Sandwell, which has for a long time retarded the progress of that enterprise, has at length been got under, and the new pumping-engine will be fixed, and set to work without delay. Mr. G. B. Nichols, C.E., estimates that the total quantity of water to be pumped out will reach 1,500,000 gallons per day. The shaft is now down 50 yards, and 10 yards further at the most will reach the rock.

The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire is, on the whole, better this week. The pig-iron makers are, as a rule, well sold for the quarter, and for best brands the demand is greater than the supply, the natural consequence of which is a stiffening of quotations. We need scarcely remark that common pigs, though firmer, are, as a rule, considerably below the nominal rates. The week's quotations are:—Common pigs, 2l. 15s. to 3l. 2s. 6d.; hot-blast, 3l. 15s. to 3l. 17s. 6d.; hydrates, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 2s. 6d. There is a good foundry demand for melters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The Finished Iron Trade is without much change. Boiler-plates are steadily selling, the better qualities being mostly in demand. Sheets of thin gauges are in buoyant request, but for galvanising purposes orders are quieter, owing, it is said, to the overstocked condition of the Australian market, the result of speculative consignments on a large scale during the last two years. The hoop and strip mills are all fairly active, and cable iron is in more satisfactory demand than reported a little while ago. Selling quotations are without change this week. The business doing at the wrought-iron bridge and girder yards is not of average extent for the season. This is usually the time of year when heavy contracts are brought out in considerable quantities, but thus far there has been a marked falling off, a circumstance which, rightly or wrongly, is attributed to a want of commercial confidence inspired by the political aspect of affairs in Eastern Europe. The foundries throughout the district continue in steady operation, machine castings being among the more prominent features of demand.

THE PIT ACCIDENT AT BROWNHILLS.—A meeting of colliery proprietors, mining engineers, &c., has been held, to consider what further steps, if any, should be taken to recover the bodies of the three miners who lost their lives by the crowding in at Mr. E. Crapper's pit at Brownhills, a few weeks ago. It may be stated that the cost of the operations carried on since that time with the view to the recovery of the bodies has amounted to something like 200l., and has been borne by Mr. Crapper, who, seeing no prospects of rendering it a pit workable again, had contemplated abandoning the undertaking. The Rev. J. Harper (vicar) presided; and the Government Inspector, Mr. J. P. Baker, was among those present. Mr. T. Chaceley reported that the Government Inspector and a number of mining engineers had visited the pit, and had come to the conclusion that the cost of the recovery of the bodies was such as to be impracticable, and that the probable cost of the work would be from 300l. to 500l. They also considered it desirable that the outlay should be defrayed by public subscription, the members of the coal and iron trades of South Staffordshire being first appealed to. The report was adopted, and a committee appointed to carry out its recommendations, and those present guaranteed the cost of carrying on the operations during the week ensuing.

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—

The mills and forges west of Dudley continue to be well employed, and none are doing less than "ten turns" per week. The demand is rather brisk for bars, hoops, angles, and small sizes of various descriptions. The "marked" brands are in special request. The spring orders are beginning to find their way into the district from the States, and other parts, and there are evident signs of better trade. Though the works, on an average, are doing nearly full time, they could undertake more orders than are at present placed upon the proprietors' books. There is still a good demand for pig-iron, especially that made from the native ores. For melters the market is rather active, and, in fact, the prices of nearly all kinds of pig are in a better position than they were a few weeks ago, and the prices, we are glad to say, are more remunerative for when we consider the high rate of fuel, which has remained unchanged for more than twelve months, it is certain that the parties who have had to purchase nearly, if not all, the material they have used have made but meagre, if any, profits. The Easter holidays being now over the pits have resumed their former activity, and the output is large. For a time good sales will be effected both by land and water. Prices remain firm as far as the leading houses are concerned; for works purposes they are as follows:—best thick coal, 12s. 6d.; common, 8s. 8d.; lumps, 7s. 6d.; and slack, 3s. 6d. per ton. For domestic consumption the following is the list price—best, 13s.; common, 10s.; lumps, 9s.; and slack, 4s. per ton of 2240 lbs. When sold long weight the prices are proportionately higher. Considerable quantities of hematite, hydrate, and oxalate ores are being brought into the district from a distance, but they do not sensibly affect the prices of the argillaceous ironstones of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire. White ironstone, in its raw state, is fetching from 13s. to 14s., and when calcined from 19s. to 20s. per statute ton. Of course, ironstone, like coal, when sold at 22 cwt., or 22 cwt., to the ton realises a correspondingly increased rate.

Attention appears to be very generally directed to improvements in puddling. A considerable number of inventors have lately introduced new processes of various kinds, though these do not seem to have been put to the test of experiment upon a large scale. Mr. Gerhard, who has been long experiment-



ing upon this subject in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, is said to have at length obtained some very satisfactory results. It is also asserted that the rotary puddling principle of Mr. Menelaus, which was so near being made a success in South Wales, has been taken up in America, and that at the Cincinnati Ironworks Mr. Danks has overcome the difficulties which Mr. Menelaus found insurmountable, and has got the rotary puddling apparatus in actual operation. Photographs of the apparatus were recently shown in this district, and arrangements have been made for granting royalties to any manufacturer who desires to take up the matter. The Iron and Steel Institute Puddling Committee have commissioned two practical men to visit the several works throughout the country where improved appliances for puddling are in use. These gentlemen will direct their attention primarily to technical and mechanical arrangements that have been devised for lightening the labour of the process, but all the accessory appliances will also be considered. Some valuable information ought to be made available to the trade by this means.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

April 27.—That something like 12,100 or 13,000 tons of railway iron is now exported in a week from this district is the most convincing proof that can be adduced of the extent of the increase in operations at the ironworks, in comparison with the first weeks of the year. Notwithstanding the adverse influences which have been met with the trade is beginning to resume its former character, and prospects still indicate that similar prosperity to that of the early part of last year will again in time be experienced in this district. It is true that the rail-mills are still kept going, mainly by United States contracts, makers' expectations in regard to the requirements of that country having been fully realised, but it is satisfactory to be able to report that there is now a general movement in the demand. Continental engagements are becoming more numerous on makers' books, and amongst the largest of these are those on account of Austria and Spain more particularly. Dissatisfaction must still, however, be recorded in regard to the connection with Russia. Contrary to the general anticipation, Muscovite merchants continue to show a disposition to withhold their contracts from this district, but for what reason is hardly clear. There is, perhaps, some slight movement in enquiries, and the expectations of manufacturers of railway iron from Canada. Home transactions continue to show a little movement, the usual descriptions of iron being in request. Reports from the tin-plate works are favourable, there being no lack of employment. Makers, however, evince considerable anxiety in reference to the upward tendency of prices for the raw material.

Compared with last week there is a slight movement in the Steam Coal Trade, the belief that the French civil warfare will soon be put down having given some stimulus to the demand. The output at the collieries is also more regular than was the case a few weeks ago, most of the men, it would appear, having grown tired of their efforts to reduce the quantities raised. The clearances to the principal foreign markets have, therefore, been tolerably large during the week. The enquiry for house coals continues tolerably steady.

The agitation in reference to the wages question is still going on, and it does not appear that many of the men are possibly under the real position of the steam coal trade. To talk of an advance of 10 per cent. on the present scale of wages must be looked upon as a positively absurd movement, for that would mean an addition of 6d. or 9d. per ton at the pit's mouth, which is far more than the profits of some of the colliery proprietors. It might be admitted that there is some reason in asking for the restoration of the reduction of 5 per cent. carried out a month ago, but even to concede that the masters would be fairly entitled to request the men to let things remain unchanged until French requirements have recovered to something like their normal state. It is difficult, however, to surmise what will be the result of the present movement, for there is at present not much hope that reasonable counsels will prevail. Another large meeting of colliers was held this week near Merthyr, when several speakers advised the men to resist the reduction, and a resolution was passed that notices should be given to the masters at no distant day. It was also agreed that if the colliery proprietors should urge that the market was already too fully supplied, the men would accept one week's holiday, with a view that old contracts might be cleared off, and thereby create a more active state of trade.

An arrangement has been come to to complete the Kidwelly and Gwendraeth Valley Railway, which was some time ago promoted by the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway Company, but the works were soon after suspended. Originally it was intended to construct two lines, one to run into a coal district and the other into a lime district. The necessity for the coal branch, however, no longer exists, and the lime branch alone will, it is understood, be completed. A very considerable lime traffic is calculated upon.

The arrivals at Swansea include:—The Gipsey Queen, from Huasco, with 100 tons of lead ore, for H. Bath and Son; 150 tons of copper regulus, in bulk, and 164 tons of copper, ditto, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; Claudine, from Duendes, with 299 tons of copper regulus, in bulk, and 38 tons of copper ore, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; Serena, from Taltal, with 735 tons of copper regulus, and 35 tons of silver ore, in bulk, for H. Bath and Son; Soubreyland, from Bilbao, with 135 tons of iron ore, for Aberdare Iron Company; Glendal, from Pero Blanco and Coquimbo, with 650 tons of copper regulus, silver and copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; Caldera, from Caldera, with 600 tons of copper regulus, 180 tons of lead ore, and 10 tons of silver ore, for H. Bath and Son; Patagonia, from Port Norfolk, with 205 tons of copper ore, and 269 tons of ditto, in bulk, for J. Taylor and Co.; Maggie, from Bilbao, with 228 tons of iron ore, for R. Dunlop; Adela, from Bilbao, with 280 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Anna Sarah, from Bilbao, with 244 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

April 27.—There has been nothing during the past week calling for special notice, so far as regards Derbyshire iron and mining interests, saving that a fresh company has been formed for working the Devonshire Silstone Colliery, near Chesterfield. The late company has been the reverse of successful, got embroiled in litigation. On Friday a petition was presented in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins for winding-up the company. Owing to the peculiar nature of the coal mine, and that it was necessary it should not be kept idle, as the accumulation of water would lead to considerable danger, the order prayed for was made. The Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Company, who were the lessors of the coal, had a claim for 16,000l. for rent. It is to be hoped that the new company will be more successful than the previous one, and that litigation will be avoided. The ironworks, as a rule, are doing an excellent business in all parts of the county of Derbyshire. On the Erewash Valley line the furnaces are being fully worked, and there is a large output of pig. The Stavely Company are also busy, not only in pig, but in various other descriptions of castings. In Coal there has been little or no change, a large tonnage being sent from Clay Cross, Langley, Eckington, Codnor Park, and other places, to London. As has before been pointed out, the greater part of the increase is due to the low rate to the metropolitan, leading merchants to stock larger than is usual at this season of the year. The fact of the reduction having lasted so long, and the serious loss it must have caused the two companies, is a matter of some surprise, seeing that no object to counterbalance it in the slightest degree has been obtained by either. It is probable that the reduction has been made in order to enable the directors to proceed with greater force than otherwise would be the case, seeing that the directors could point to the fact that they were now taking coal to London at 5s. 1d. per ton—lower than the proposed line—in all probability be able to carry it for. But the question still remains—How long will they continue to do so?

The heavy branches of the Sheffield trades are still busy, the armour-plate and other mills being fully worked. Makers of Bessemer steel are very active, not only in rails, but in other material as well. The ordinary rail mills are being fully worked, and there appears to be a rather improved demand for every description of railway material. The Atlas Works, so famed for their heavy armour-plates, shot, and Bessemer rails and tyres, are doing a large trade. The founder of the establishment, Sir J. Brown, retires from the company, which his great experience and business habits raised from a small concern to become the principal one in the kingdom; and he retires into private life with the kind wishes of his colleagues and friends, and amid the regret of the large body of workmen he has long been connected with, and for his welfare and that of their families he had munificently made provision in several ways.

At Parkgate, near Rotherham, the works are in full operation, large quantities of rails, plates, and hoops being produced. The collieries in the same district are doing a fair business, there being an increasing demand for steam coal. Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., at Chapelton and Thorncliffe, are doing a considerable trade in their ornamental castings for doors and window heads, and also in gas and water-pipes, stoves, grates, sinks, &c. The collieries of the firm are kept well worked, with a view to a large tonnage of coke being made. From the leading collieries in South Yorkshire a good deal of coal is still being sent over the Great Northern to London. The steam coal from the district has made its way lately to the Thames to a larger extent than previously, and a continuance of the present rate would cause a considerable increase in the demand for it. But under existing circumstances coalowners cannot enter into contracts for future supplies. To Hull and Grimsby there has been some little improvement in steam coal, and as shipments to the North of Europe will become more general a much larger quantity will be sent to those ports.

Several of the leading colliery owners of South Yorkshire were in London on Wednesday and today gave evidence in favour of the Coalowners' London Railway Bill which was fixed to be taken on the former day by the committee over which Sir H. Williamson presides. It is understood that the Great Northern and the City of Lincoln will oppose it; but the promoters—gentlemen deeply interested in the coal trade in the Barnsley district—are sanguine that they will be successful, although there may be something made of a deviation which has been made since the plans and specifications were deposited for the purpose of doing away with the opposition of two large and influential landowners near Sheffield, Lincolnshire.

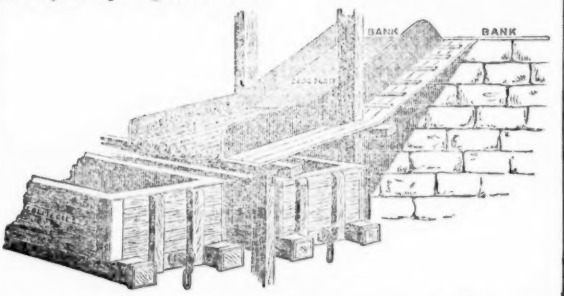
The prosecution of the five men concerned in the fatal violation

of colliery rules at the Carr House Colliery, near Rotherham, has resulted in the conviction of the whole of them. Haghe, the fire-trier, who examined the workings with a naked light, and thus ignited the gas and caused the death of the boy accompanying him and serious injury to himself, was fined 40s.; Bonser and Sanderson, who took two women into the pit on the previous day (Sunday), and presumably caused the doors to be left open and led to the explosion, were fined 20s. each; Milner, the engine-driver, who let the females down the pit shaft, was fined the full penalty of 40s.; and Needham, the bankman, 1s., it being proved that he had undertaken the duties of bankman for the first time on the day before the explosion. Ashbury's Carriage Works, Openshaw, Francis Grainger was killed—the fly-wheel of a rolling mill, as he was passing, suddenly broke, and some of the pieces knocked him down.—Mr. J. Long, general superintendent of Ashbury's Works, had heard that the fly-wheel was defective, but did not consider it was ever in a dangerous state.—Mr. Adam Willott, forge manager, had received no report as to the fly-wheel being in a dangerous condition, but knew it had a broken arm, and that another arm was cracked.—Mr. J. Dewhurst, engineer, said he first went to the works five weeks ago, when he examined this fly-wheel and other machinery. He did not think it was unsafe.—Mr. W. M. Naughton, practical and consulting engineer, attributed the smashing of the wheel to the imperfect fitting of the rim to the arms and nave.—After a lengthened deliberation the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, but censured Mr. Dewhurst, the engineer, for not having so examined the wheel as to detect its unsafe condition.

LANCASHIRE MINERS.—A meeting of miners' delegates, from various parts of Lancashire, was held on Monday at the Mechanics' Institution, David-street, Manchester; Mr. H. H. Day, the president of the Amalgamated Association, in the chair. The following resolutions were passed:—1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the best way of obtaining an advance of wages is to carry on an agitation among the miners at Lancashire, with the view of getting the miners into an organisation, as at present there are many miners who are not in an organised state.—2. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of every miner to join the Union, in order to become a power sufficient to obtain an increase of wages, and pledges itself to do its utmost to get miners to become members of some district.—3. That over-production is a hindrance to securing an advance of wages, and recommends miners in Lancashire to resort to a reduction of the output of coal.—4. That the prevention of miners at a large firm near Manchester becoming Union men is a great hindrance to securing an advance of wages; and, therefore, we express our conviction that, until the miners of the firm referred to are at liberty to co-operate with others in ameliorating their condition, a rise of wages cannot be obtained.—5. That it is desirable the miners of this county should adopt a uniform system of work, and that an agitation be recommended for an eight-hour system.—6. That similar meetings to the present will be productive of good, and that another meeting, to be called by circular, be held in Manchester.

#### CLASSIFYING COAL AND MINERALS.

The continually increasing rapidity with which coal is got naturally causes it to be sent to bank less carefully picked than formerly, and it is, therefore, of greater importance than ever that facilities should be afforded for separating, cleansing, and classifying the material before it is sent to market. An invention for this purpose has recently been patented by Mr. G. W. Hick, of Leeds, and consists of one or more sets of bars mounted in a frame, and capable of rolling or performing an entire or partial revolution on their own axes. Spaces are left between the bars for the passage of such materials as are intended to pass between them, and these spaces may be regulated to accommodate the apparatus to various gauges of substances. The bars are so actuated that all composing one set shall turn in the same direction. The sets may be placed beside each other, or otherwise, and the space between the rollers of one set may differ from that between the rollers of another set. One set may turn in one direction, and a parallel set in another direction, the rollers composing each set, however, turning respectively in the same direction. The substances to be treated are fed to or on the bars to which the rolling motion is communicated, and the small particles pass between the bars while the larger slide over them. The rollers may be formed in longitudinal sections, the sections of each roller turning in respectively alternate directions. The bars instead of being cylindrical may be tapering or conical.



From the above engraving the general construction of the apparatus will be readily understood. The coal or material to be treated are thrown on the dead plate, and slide thence to the upper surface of the revolving bars, where the separation is rapidly effected, the large and small respectively being received in separate trucks. The rotation of the bars renders the separation much more rapid, and in consequence of their being made to rotate all in one direction there is no tendency to crush the coal, however tender, and thus the largest possible quantity is passed as round coal. In addition to the greater expedition with which the separation is effected, the screens constructed according to this invention work with so little fall that injury from the too rapid drop of the coal is likewise avoided, and there is no difficulty, by a peculiar modification of the screen, in separating the slack into smudge, smithy coal, and nuts.

The screens require very little power to drive them, and altogether work most satisfactorily.

#### STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the causes and best means of preventing explosions of steam-boilers, sat again on Tuesday.—Mr. J. HICK (Bolton) in the chair. Mr. COWPER, C.E., did not believe that inspection of steam-boilers would tend to diminish explosions. He was of opinion that the Manchester Steam Users' Association, which had opposed Government inspection in order to get the examinations into their own hands, was about the least successful of any such associations. He advocated making owners of boilers responsible in the event of explosions, and suggested, as the best means of diminishing explosions, that inquiries should be held in every case, whether life had been lost or not.

Mr. J. BURROWS, practical engineer, Mr. JOSHUA FIELD (Lambeth), and Mr. GEORGE HORTON (London and Liverpool) concurred in the opinion that owners ought to be made liable for explosions. They thought that the responsibility, accompanied with liability to damages, should rest upon the owners in all cases. Mr. JOHN DEVERALL, an engine-driver of a stationary engine, gave evidence as to the simple means necessary to prevent boiler explosions. With care, and proper inspections, no explosions would take place. Great care ought to be taken to secure competent boiler attendants.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE PATENT LAWS.—At the meeting of the Patent Law Committee of the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Grove, Q.C., was examined, and stated that he was in favour of the establishment of a Special Patent Tribunal, armed with the power of granting or refusing patents on the grounds that they are or are not for new inventions. He considered it of great public importance that patents ought not to be allowed to be granted for trivial matters, but expressed himself as being unable to define what ought to be deemed trivial matters. He recommended that the judges of this tribunal should be legal and not scientific men, and of the same status as the judges of the superior courts. Mr. Grove admitted that there would be great difficulties in the way of the satisfactory working of his scheme, but unless it could be practically realised deemed the Patent Laws unworthy of being maintained, and in such case suggested that they should be totally abolished. If, however, the Committee decided that minor inventions could be allowed to be patented, then the Patent Court should have the power of granting patents for short terms, such as three and seven years. Mr. Grove admitted that his system would tend to render the obtaining a patent very costly, but thought that would be a matter of no consequence, inasmuch as a patent when granted in the way he proposed would be more likely to be considered as a valuable property than under the present system; and although inventors were many of them poor men, yet they would be always able to find money to carry an application for a patent through the Court for a really good invention. After hearing Mr. Grove's evidence, which occupied the whole of the day's sitting, the Committee adjourned till Thursday, May 1.

BRATTICE CLOTHS FOR COAL MINES.—The invention of Mr. J. A. TUMMIS, Manchester, consists in using for such purposes solutions of glue, bone, size, Iceland moss, gelatine, isinglass, flour, or other glutinous or gelatinous substances in combination with sulphate of alumina, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of zinc, or other sulphate. These sulphates are used in conjunction with ammonia either in a liquid or gaseous state, or the above-mentioned glutinous

or gelatinous solutions may be used in combination with sulphate of ammonia. It is also preferred to add about 1 per cent. of carbolic acid to resist damp.

#### THE MINERAL WEALTH OF UTAH.

The existence of the precious metals in considerable quantities in the mountain ranges of Utah appears to have been known to the Mormons from the date of their first settlement in the country, yet no effort was made to develop a single mineral lode before the advent of the California volunteers in 1862. The policy of the theocratic leaders of the people of Utah has ever been adverse to mining for the precious metals, but it is now generally acknowledged that the future of Utah depends upon the development of her mineral resources. The minerals consist mostly of the base metals, of which lead is the chief, carrying silver, and in some cases gold, in quantities varying from a few ounces to 150 lbs. silver to the ton. Valuable discoveries have been made of chlorides and horn silver of surprising richness, varying in actual assay value from \$500 to upwards of \$27,000 per ton. Shipments of a number of car-loads of ore have been made from Silvercroft Mine, in East Canyon, that yielded a ton of silver worth \$6000 per car-load of 10 tons. The Shamrock Mine, in the same canyon, are referred to as evidence that, although nine-tenths of the mineral veins yet prospected in Utah show the base metals—lead and copper—they are not without the richer ores.

The Mountain Lake district, of which Little Cottonwood canyon forms the chief feature, lies south-east of Salt Lake City, and distant about 25 miles from the terminus of the Utah Central Railroad. The Emma, the first fully developed mine in Utah, is in this canyon. At a depth of 127 feet the prospectors of this mine struck a lode of mineral of vast extent, which now yields a clear profit on shipments made to Swansea of nearly 24l. per ton. There are many mineral lodes now being worked in Little Cottonwood and the adjacent canyons—Big Cottonwood and American Fork—which yield ore equal to, and in some cases far exceeding in value, the ore taken from the Emma Mine; but in quantity the Emma has no equal in Utah. The West Mountain mining district, of which Bingham canyon and its tributaries form the chief feature, is situated about 25 miles south-west of Salt Lake City, on the eastern slope of the Quair range of mountains. Bingham canyon has been noted for some years as the only locality in Utah territory where placer mining has prospered. Over \$600,000 worth of gold dust has been sold to the bankers and merchants of Salt Lake City from this camp within the last three years, and it is considered that, in all, not far short of \$1,000,000 worth of gold dust has been obtained within the three years from Bingham canyon placer. The mineral lodes in Bingham canyon and its tributaries are very numerous, continuous, and well defined; they are mostly found in the igneous formations. The granites appear to be the base of the Wasatch range, east side of Salt Lake valley, and disappear near the head of all the other west forks of Bingham canyon. The fact that the richer chlorides and horn silver prevail in the lime formations has been demonstrated. The mineral veins found in the lime formations are pocketed, and of uncertain development, when compared to those found in the granite formations.

The cost of transportation before the completion of the Pacific roads varied from \$300 to \$400 per ton to the Atlantic, and from \$250 to \$300 per ton to the Pacific. The Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, however, afford every necessary facility, and it is considered that the most effectual legislation that Congress can possibly adopt will be to grant subsidies to aid in the building of a railway throughout the entire length of the territory lying south of Salt Lake City. With the advantages Utah to-day possesses it is regarded as offering finer opportunities for peaceable and profitable investment in mining than has ever before been enjoyed on the American continent.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

Camborne, April 27.—The Mine Market has been pretty well supported this week, and a fair amount of business has been transacted in the following mines:—Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, South Crofty, North Crofty, East Lovell, Great Wheel Vor, West Chiverton, Wheel Margaret, Rosewall Hill, Ransom United, Wheel Butler, and West Basset. Cook's Kitchen, 25 to 23½; this mine is looking well. Tincroft, 49 to 50. South Crofty, 5½ to 5½; this mine is looking very well indeed. They have sold tin for the past two months at an average of nearly 50 tons, which speaks well for the coming account; we should not be surprised if they sell over 100 tons of tin for the four months. West Basset, 38 to 40. South Crofty, 39 to 41; the mine is looking well, and the West Basset adventurers, I hear, have consented to pay the cost. This is a good thing for the future of this mine, and from good authority, the mine has improved at several points. South Crofty, 18 to 18½; a good deal of business doing. North Crofty, 2½ to 2½; firm; Wheel Vor, 7½ to 7½; firm, and will go much higher. East Seaton, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; East Lovell, 28 to 30, rather scarce for delivery. Great Wheel Vor, 8½ to 8½; shares will do to buy here soon, as they are getting through the slide at Ivy's shaft. West Chiverton, 30 to 31, flat. Wheel Margaret, 10½ to 11½; this mine is improving. Rosewall Hill, 21s. to 22, with an enquiry. West Basset, 2 to 2½; firm. Tin quiet, but firm.

LELAND, HAYLE, April 22.—Acting under the advice of his mining friends, A. ANTHONY has opened business at the above address as Mine Share Dealer, &c., where by prompt attention to business, and judicious advice, he hopes to establish himself in the confidence of the mining public generally. A. Anthony having had long experience in the agency and management of mines, offers a fair medium through which mine speculators and investors may deal.

VAN CONSOLS.—The cross-cut at Gundry's shaft is progressing rapidly. The Van lodes will be cut in about a fortnight in this part of the mine. This is the most important operation, and one for which the water-wheel was erected to achieve. The cutting of the Van lode at this depth (60 fathoms from surface) is looked forward to with very great interest.

Setts have been granted, and it is intended to re-work the mines known formerly as the PENCORSE CONSOLS, once so rich in blende ores, and so unworthily abandoned just as the mines were in a remunerative state. Many thousands of tons of blende were raised and sold at an average price, superior to that of the generality of copper ore; so rich was the mineral that more than one-half required no dressing, but was shipped in bulk as raised, like iron ore. The deepest level attained was only 50 fathoms, the blende was mixed with rich silver-lead, in every respect similar to the lode in East Wheal Rose. Oar herds, and other rich mines in the district; at the former mine no great returns for lead were made above the 60 fathom level. From all indications and proof afforded by the explorations made it is believed by competent authorities—i.e., the experienced agents and miners of East Wheal Rose—that at the depth of 10 or 20 fathoms further the rich shoots of blende and lead will give place to a deposit of lead ore. Should this be the case the Newlyn and St. Enoder district will once more be the leading locality for silver-lead produce. The mines are only one mile distant from the Old East Wheal Rose.

BLAEN CAELAN.—The accounts presented at the meeting, held on the mine yesterday, show:—To balance, Sept. 30, 1870, and subsequent ore sales, 4294l. 3s. 6d. By six months' cost, including machinery, buildings, and all other charges, 1802l. 1s. 11d.; leaving a balance of 2491l. 11s. 7d., from which a dividend of 1000l. will be proposed to be declared, carrying forward 1491l. odd; 3000l. worth of lead ore is expected to be raised at a very low rate of cost during the current half-year; and it will be seen by the following figures that the work done in the development of the mine since the incorporation of the company has been most extensive, the ground actually stopped being unprecedentedly small, in proportion to the ore ground laid open by the extension of levels. This company has only been incorporated 12 months (March, 1870), and has since, as will be seen below, most energetically and profitably opened out a lead mine in Cardiganshire, unsuccessfully wrought by other parties from 1854, and which now bids fair to yield large returns of ore, and profits for many years to come. The following is the actual measurement of the underground work done by the present company:—Levels extended, 181 fms. 2 ft. 3 in.; cuttings, 8 fms. 3 ft.; stopping above adit, 29 fms. 1 ft.; cutting away ground to construct engine-room for "Little Wonder," 16 fms.; quarrying stones from eastern side of main adit for surface buildings, 192 fms.—432 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. The stopping work has been at an average cost of 35s. per cubic fathom, and the small length of ground so stopped has yielded an average of 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. The buildings and machinery on the mine are of the most approved character, entirely new, and include a 16-in. cylinder-engine and boiler, 20 ft. by 6 ft., supplied by the Perran Foundry.

TERRAS (Tin).—This property is being rapidly developed, powerful engines and machinery are now being erected (in addition to those already at work), and every appliance and apparatus for economical and turning to practical account the vast resources of this very extensive property, which in point of geological and mineralogical position stands unrivalled or unsurpassed in the whole of its immediate neighbourhood. Numerous and large stanniferous veins dykes traverse the entire length of the sett, and a multitudinous number of east and west lodes are found to exist, some of which have been fairly tested, and the result most satisfactory. A large amount of capital is being brought to bear, and capitalists of the first order have embarked in the undertaking; this, coupled with the indomitable energy and perseverance of the managing director, Mr. J. G. Marten, tends to make the property one of the greatest tin-producing mines of the day.

EAST LLANGYNOG.—This company has during the week sampled 40 tons of ore, with every prospect of making in a short time very large returns. Its success is almost unparalleled. It is a circumstance that so rarely occurs in a company to make such large sales of ore within four months of registration that the shareholders have great reason to congratulate themselves.

SOUTH PLYNIMMON.—The opinions of long experienced and practical mining authorities as to the prospects of this mine are unanimous. It is situated in the centre of an immensely wealthy mining district in the best possible lead-bearing stratum. Better proof as to the great results that may be expected at deeper levels could not be adduced than from the facts that the great and highly mineralised lead-bearing lode in the 10 is better defined than in the adit, and that veins of lead ore have made their appearance driving east in the 10. The engine-shaft is being forced down as fast as possible, in which the veins dipping towards the lode, and containing lead, have been discovered, which is regarded as one of the strongest indications that could possibly be found. From other lodes good results may also be expected.

TALIESIN.—Capt. J. Paul, late of Cefn Cwm Brwyno, has lately inspected the Llanofynfelin, now Taliesin Mine. This gentleman, who lived in the village of Talibont several years, has a thorough knowledge of the different lodes, mines, &c., in this neighbourhood, and those interested in mines in the locality will be glad to learn his opinion of this property.

CHYTTAN TIN MINES (St. Enoder).—A meeting of adventurers in this undertaking was held on the mine on Monday, Mr. Francis Reallack in the chair. A majority of the proprietors (only 12) were present to receive the report of the managing director, secretary, and agent, also to witness the performance of the new battery of stamps, and the general development of the works. Amongst the invited guests were Mr. William West, the celebrated engineer, and Mr. George Henwood, the well-known mining authority. After a thorough exam-



mination several most valuable suggestions were elicited. The result of the non-practical trial proves indubitably the richness of the numerous lodes in the set, and that only a little time and capital are necessary to render the Chyitan a dividend mine. A substantial dinner was provided, and the customary toasts given and responded to. The party separated at an early hour, highly delighted with the prospects of the concern, and on the opinions expressed by the eminent authorities before mentioned. A full report will appear in next week's Journal.

## FOREIGN MINES.

**UNITED MEXICAN.**—Guanaxuato, March 22: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose. This mine has continued to be worked with the same number of hacienda workings as usual on our reserves. The business has come in in great numbers, and in some weeks we have as many as 60 campos (pitches) at work. Mine of Remedios. The work in Remedios on the reserves has been continued on the same scale as last month. In the frente de San Cristobal north the ore is broad, though not of very good lay, lower week, however, it improved. It seems to make the hope of reaching the ore in it as well as below. On Feb. 25 north, under the accounts made up show a profit of \$7774, of which \$4555 was the company's share. New Concern: Adit of San Cayetano and Mine of Buenos Ayres. The adit advanced in the month of February in the Buenos Ayres ground 6½ varas. Last week we passed through another small lode running nearly north and south, and dipping off to the east, but it looks unproductive. These lodes dipping eastward are generally unproductive in the depth, merely yielding ore on the surface. I had wished to open a cross-cut southward before this time, but we have had a very heavy job in carting out accumulated rubbish and clearing up the work. However, I hope to commence this work in a few days' time. Mine of San Antonio de la Ovejuna. In the cross-cut of this mine we are now 85 metres in, and no lode yet. Last week we cut two relics (walls of the vein) running north-west and south-east, or nearly parallel to the direction of the lode, and they have brought down some water on us. This is an indication of our being near the lode.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

**STEAM-BOILERS.**—The invention of Mr. J. B. Root, New York, consists, first, in the water-tubes of a boiler with a slip-joint at their ends; and, second, in constructing water-tube boilers with chambered heads, composed of independent uptakes, which admit the withdrawal and insertion of the water tubes through the same, such uptakes being provided or formed at their ends with cross pipes or passages, and secured or held together.

**STEAM-BOILER.**—A boiler constructed according to the invention of Mr. R. PATERSON, of Catehill, U.S.A., consists of one or more sections or parts of a cylindrical boiler, and made of iron, steel, or other suitable material, the boiler or sections of it being mounted in the combustion chamber of a furnace, or otherwise so arranged that the outer surface of the generator, or of each of its sections, or a suitable portion of the surface, may be exposed to a suitable degree of heat, as will be well understood. The interior of the generator or of each of the sections is filled, or partly filled, with a substance or with substances which receive heat from the outer shell of the generator, and impart the heat to the water, which allows it to flow through, over, or between the substances. The substances employed may be such as will expose a large surface to the water, and will transmit heat from the shell of the generator, as, for example, pieces of iron slag, coke, or brick may be employed. The substances are either placed directly in the generator or in a basket or cage, which can be placed with its contents within the generator.

**ROCK BORING.**—The invention of Mr. F. VILLEPIGUE, Autun, France, consists, first, of a standard, formed either of a metal tube of any suitable section (which is the kind preferred) or of bars fastened together, or of a solid piece with a longitudinal groove in the same, or of a wheel trolley, carriage, or frame. This standard carries at one extremity thereof an oscillating claw working on an axis, by which it is connected with the standard, and at the other extremity thereof a screw the nut of which is fixed on the said standard, and which screw is provided at its lower end with a guide washer, which fits inside the tube and steadies the screws. The screw last described is terminated by a head having holes or faces to enable it to be easily turned in the nut, and is surmounted by a steel or iron point, which penetrates the surface it is in contact with; or for the said steel or iron point the inventor substitutes in some cases a revolving claw in connection with the screw, and permitting the same to turn, or else a claw forming a part of the head of the screw, the nut in the latter case turning in the standard.

**STEAM-ENGINES.**—The invention of Mr. I. BAGGS, High Holborn, consists in applying the power of steam or gas directly or indirectly to a screw or screws, or to a curved inclined surface or surfaces of any description to produce circular motion. The main or other shaft of the engine is furnished with a screw upon its periphery, and a roller or inclined surface actuated by the steam or gas presses upon the head of the screw, and causes its revolution. A right and left handed screw are placed on the same axis, to produce a continued uniformity of motion from a reciprocating force, or the shaft may be worked by a single screw, through the medium of two inclined planes or surfaces placed on opposite sides of the shaft, and alternately pressing or rolling thereon, through the medium of suitable machinery.

**ROLLING WIRE.**—The object is to retain the heat in the wire during the process of rolling, so that Mr. J. M. HADDERSON, Rotherham, avoids the evil consequences resulting from the present methods, and this he accomplishes in the following manner. The inventor secures the wire as it leaves the first pair of rolls upon a revolving drum, which takes up the wire in a hot state, so that it cools itself in layers thereon, whereby the heat which it contained is kept in it. The drum may be enclosed in a suitable casing or jacket, to which, if desired, the heat from a fire or other source may be applied, or the drum may be employed without a casing or jacket. When the full length of wire has passed through the first pair of rolls and on to the drum the action is reversed, and the wire passed through fresh rolls, when it is taken up by another drum, and so on, until the wire is sufficiently reduced. By this means the inventor is enabled to produce longer lengths of wire and of a better finish than heretofore.

**DRESSING ORES.**—Capt. C. F. COLLOM, Wheal Zion, Cornwall, employs a circular table, which is so formed that the upper surface of the same shall decline from the centre towards the outer circumference evenly all round. This table is caused to revolve by means of a shaft or axle, to which it is affixed by arms or other suitable means, and around the inner circumference of the table he arranges a pipe or pipes for the reception of water from a cistern or other source of supply. The pipe or pipes are perforated, and the water from the same runs constantly down the inclined surface of the table. The ore to be operated upon (which has been previously crushed if required) is fed to the circular table by means of a "launder" or "shoot," situated with a stream of water, and the ore, after being so deposited on the table, is carried round away from the "launder" or "shoot," and whilst being so carried will be washed or dressed by means of the continual flow of water from the pipe or pipes, and the various particles according to their specific gravity will be carried a greater or less distance down the inclined table, and thus separate one from the other, whilst the refuse or millings will be washed over the edge of the table into a suitable receiver or hatch placed around the outer circumference of the table.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—EFFECTS OF COLDS.**—In the spring almost every current of air is pregnant with sore throats, influenza, and a similar host of annoying disorders. All may be readily subdued by rubbing Holloway's ointment externally over the throat. The ointment penetrates and corrects diseased and erroneous action. Whatever or wherever the malady, this invaluable ointment searches out its cause, and safely effects the precise remedial action required, without weakening the system, or leaving behind the seeds of future disease. Holloway's pills greatly assist this curative action. The sick of all nations have voluntarily borne testimony to the wonderful cures performed by Holloway's medicines, when both the faculty and the patients themselves saw no relief but death.

**FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS, PAR STATION, CORNWALL, and close to PAR SHIPPING HARBOUR, ONE 80, and ONE 72 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and BOIL 24, 18, and 15 in. WINDING ENGINES and BOILERS, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in. PUMPS. H and top-door pieces; plunger rods; rod plates; and a large quantity of other useful MINING MATERIALS. Apply to Capt. PUCKER, St. Blazey, Cornwall.**

**FOR SALE, THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER. ONE 24 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with or without BOILER. ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER. THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition. A 60 foot WATER WHEEL, with hammer mill round shaft, cast-iron sockets, rings, &c. For further information, apply to—**

**W. MATTHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK.**  
Tavistock, Feb. 3, 1871.

**WEST RHOSWYDOL MINE** is situated a FEW MILES from the town of MACHYNLLETH, and is locally considered to be a PROPERTY of HIGH PROMISE. Peculiar interest is attached to it by reason of its immediate proximity to a number of the most valuable mines of the district, amongst which Dyffide, Rhosyddol, Cwmbyr, and Cae Conroy are the most noticeable; nearly all the lodes traversing these seats, and from which their valuable returns of ore are procured, converge in West Rhosyddol sett, and at their junctions are expected to make great deposits of ore. Messrs. LISCOMBE and CO., Sharebrokers, 29A, South Castle-street, Liverpool, STRONGLY RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of these SHARES.

**MR. W. WHITE, ASSAYER AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,** is announcing the REMOVAL of his LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE from Crown-court to much more commodious premises, 25, FINSBURY PLACE, near FINSBURY CIRCUS, hopes to RETAIN the CONFIDENCE hitherto reposed in him. Assaying taught. Lectures to Schools and Public Institutions.

**NOTHING LIKE IRON.**—A friend boasts of his iron constitution, and says that he is always cheerful, hearty, and as strong as old nails. Such splendid condition of bodily and mental vigour he mainly attributes to good regular living, and the occasional use of FARR'S LIFE PILLS. This pure herbal medicine is everywhere as acceptable, and its wonderful curative properties are as familiar to the million as "household words." In boxes, 1s. 1/4, 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 1s. each. Sold by all chemists.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT WHEEL FORTUNE MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, TO SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to—  
**FREDERICK MARSHALL, Esq., Registrar of the said Court at Truro.**  
Dated Truro, 28th April, 1871.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH DOWNS MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named company by the Court was, on the 25th day of April instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by William Henry Layton, a creditor of the said company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 2, Lawnterace, Dawlish, within the Stannaries, on Saturday, the 13th day of May next, at One o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the said company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents, within twenty-four hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

All writs intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 10th day of May next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents.

**F. HARRIS COCK, Truro, Cornwall**  
(Solicitor for the Petitioner).

**HOOKE AND STREET, 27, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London**  
(Agents for the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, 26th April, 1871.

## VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY.

**TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, May 30, 1871, on the premises, without any reserve, under Order of the Court of Chancery, that valuable SLATE QUARRY, situate at GLENAULDIN, in the parish of LEZAYRE, ISLE OF MAN, called**

## THE GLENAULDIN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY.

Together with the RIGHT and INTEREST of the GLENAULDIN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED) in and to the LEASE thereof from the Crown, for a term of 21 years, from the 5th of April, 1862, with all the PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, WAGONS, TRAMWAYS, IMPLEMENTS, and MANUFACTURED SLATES and SLABS on the premises.

The lease may be seen, and full particulars obtained, on application to CHAS. CLEATOR, Official Liquidator; or to ALFRED W. ADAMS, Advocate, Douglas, Douglas, 19th April, 1871.

**LANGLEY MILL IRON AND STEEL WORKS, DERBYSHIRE,** Fitted with modern PLANT and MACHINERY, with POSSESSION.

**TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the FREEHOLD WORKS of the LANGLEY MILL STEEL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED),** occupying a site of about three and a half acres, situate about 500 yards distant from the Langley Mill Station of the Erewash Valley line of the Midland Railway, which forms the eastern boundary of the property, and from which a sidling has been made from these works.

The buildings have been nearly all erected within the last three or four years; they are very spacious, substantial, and well planned for the requirements of the trade, and fitted with machinery calculated to be capable of producing about 3200 tons of merchant bar-iron per annum, 200 tons of tilted steel, and 550 tons of ingot steel.

There is a plentiful supply of water, three cottages, two houses, suitable for cashier and manager, garden, stable, and coach-house. There is valuable brick earth on the property.

Particulars, with plans and inventories, may be had of Messrs. FULLER, HORSLEY, SON, and CO., 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.

## GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS MINE, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

**TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the LEASE of the ABOVE MINING PROPERTY, together with all the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and all OTHER EFFECTS in and upon the said mine, the property of the adventurers.**

The plant may be viewed, and the mine inspected, on application to Captain JOHN KODDA, on the Mine.

Sealed tenders to be sent to Mr. W. A. BUCKLEY, the Secretary to the company, 22, Great St. Helen's, London, on or before the 10th May, 1871.

The shareholders appointed to wind-up the affairs of the company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

## LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

**TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the HUNSTANWORTH and NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES, the former about 3534 acres, and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.**

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W. B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH DODDS, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens, Charing Cross, London, S.W., and Stockton-on-Tees; Mr. NATHANIEL CLARK, Beamish-park, Fence Houses; or Mr. THOMAS J. BEWICK, C.E., No. 2, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

**TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.**

Apply to Mr. T. S. BRAMWELL, King-street, quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne

## VALUABLE MINING PLANT FOR SALE, AS GOOD AS NEW.

**ONE LARGE WATER-WHEEL, 55 feet in diameter, and about 3 feet breast, with crank and spur wheel; also 120 fathoms of connecting WOOD RODS, STRAPPING PLATES, and PULLEYS, complete; ONE T-BOB and ONE V-BOB; also 23 fathoms of 9 inch PUMPS, with suitable RODS, BUCKETS, &c., complete.**

The whole of the above machinery is strong, and of first-class description. Apply to R. ROWE, Laxey Glen, Isle of Man.—March 28, 1871.

**ON SALE, ONE 24 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE; ONE 22 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE.** Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

**ON SALE, ONE PAIR OF COUPLED WINDING ENGINES, cylinders 13 in., with slot link motion. These engines are first-class, and will be sold very cheap.** Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

**ON SALE, ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, cylinders 14½ in., with copper fire-box and brass tubes. Made by Sharp, Stewart, and Co., of Manchester. ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, 10 in. cylinders, four wheels coupled. The above engine can be seen running.** Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

**ONE 12 in. TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, four wheels coupled; copper fire-box and brass tubes.** Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

**ON SALE, ONE 53 in. direct-acting PUMPING ENGINE, stroke 9 ft. ONE 36 in. direct-acting PUMPING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke.** Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

**ONE BOGIE LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINE, suitable for sharp curves; cylinder, 14½ in.; stroke, 22 in. Copper fire-box and brass tubes. Made by Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle. Will be sold cheap.** Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

**ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. diameter, two flues through each; will work at 40 lbs. on the square inch. TWO CORNISH BOILERS, one flue through each, 20 ft. by 5 ft.** Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

**ON SALE, 18-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, with reversing gear, suitable for winding. ONE 12-horse PORTABLE ENGINE. ONE 8-horse PORTABLE ENGINE. TWO CLAY-GRINDING MILLS, revolving pans, 9 ft. diameter; solid cast-iron rollers, iron frames, complete. These are very massive mills.** Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

**ON SALE, a 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, in good working order; also, all the PITWORK, comprising three lifts, a 12 in. and a 14 in. column.** Apply to the BROUGHTON COAL COMPANY, near Wrexham.

**FOR SALE, a high-class new 14-horse power double-cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with suitable gear, for the threefold purposes of Winding, Pumping, and Crushing. NEW PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 25-horse power, on advantageous terms for cash or deferred payments, if desired.**

**CONDONIAN PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, of the best makers, to be sold cheap, all in excellent condition, some quite equal to new.** Apply to—  
**BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY, OXON.**

## RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSELEY.

**MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK**  
ARE PREPARED TO  
**SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies,  
**WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.**

**THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY WAGONS, WHEELS and AXLES, CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS and AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c.  
IRON WORKS—BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.  
Catalogues free by post.

**PRESERVED COAL.**  
TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS OF FOREIGN RAILWAYS, AND OCEAN STEAM COMPANIES, &c.  
**M. R. WOOD** having recently patented a NEW and MORE ECONOMICAL METHOD of MANUFACTURING his CELEBRATED PRESERVED COAL BY IMPROVED MACHINERY, IS PREPARED TO TREAT (with Principals only) for the USE of the SAME.  
Blackwell, Cardiff, 6th March, 1871.

**LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES**  
FOR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES, COLLIERIES, CONTRACTORS, IRONWORKS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., from a superior specification, equal to their first-class Railway Engines, and specially adapted to sharp curves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short notice from—  
**MESSRS. BLACK, HAWTHORN, AND CO.,**  
TIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY ENGINE WORKS, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.  
London Office: 118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

**MECHANICAL VENTILATORS FOR MINES.**  
**MESSRS. BLACK, HAWTHORN, AND CO.,**  
LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY ENGINE WORKS, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

**HAVE now a speciality for the construction of the "GIBBAL" FAN, with their Engines designed expressly for them. Tenders sent on application.**  
London Office: 118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

## CRUSHER ROLLS.

**THE SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED),** ARE NOW MANUFACTURING CRUSHER ROLLS OF PECULIARLY HARD AND TOUGH METAL, and are OPEN to UNDERTAKE the SUPPLY of ANY QUANTITY, and to any PATTERN REQUIRED.  
Prices and particulars of the above, and of every description of Mining Engines, Boilers, Forgings, Pitwork, Water Wheels, Crushing, Dressing, and Amalgamating Machinery, and Mining Tools of all kinds, &c., &c., may be obtained on application at the works of the company.

SANDYCROFT, near CHESTER; or at their London Office, **MESSRS. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, 6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, E.C.**

## MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES

**SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BORING MACHINES FOR SLATE.**  
**WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MACHINERY; and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.**

**STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE.**  
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**T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.**  
OFFICES,—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW

This company grants licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Side-blow Percussion Tables, Classifiers, and Buddies. The whole in combination are in successful operation at Rhosyddol Mines, Machynlleth, and the Bog Waste, Shropshire. The Jiggers are largely used at the Van, Caldbeck Fells Mines, and at many mines, with unqualified success.

In course of construction at various Mines in England Self-acting Floors are in course of construction at various Mines in England and Scotland, regarding which Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to give information, answer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection.

He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of Machinery, and for the laying out of Floors.

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**T. CURRIE GREGORY, Secretary.**

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The MOST SIMPLE and ECONOMICAL DIRECT-ACTING STEAM-ORE STAMPER in existence.

Apply, for prices and particulars, to WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS, Foundry, Redruth; or Central Foundry, Plymouth.

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The attention of MINERS and EXPLORERS is directed to the IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES which these machines offer, both for PROSPECTING and for PERMANENT MINING WORKS. They are light and easy of transport, and, having a high fall, do a large quantity of work, require little power, and always keep the face of the stamp square. Address—

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**PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES** From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

**PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.**

**SHIPS' RIGGING SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES** (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

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**TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.**

**CHANDELIER IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU.**

**MODERATOR LAMPS AND LAMPS FOR INDIA.**

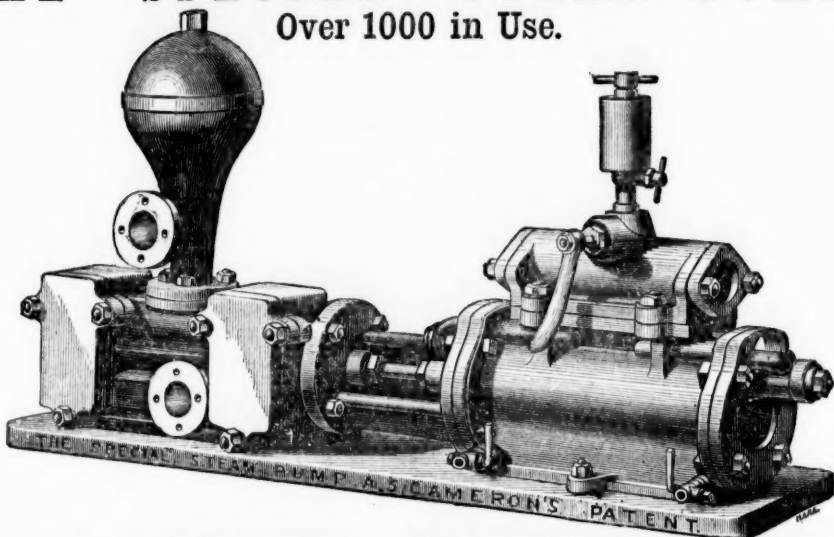
**LONDON—SHOW ROOMS, 45, OXFORD STREET, W.**  
**BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS, BROAD STREET.**



TANGYE BROTHERS AND HOLMAN,  
10, LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, LONDON,  
CORNWALL WORKS (TANGYE BROTHERS), BIRMINGHAM.  
SOLE MAKERS OF  
THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.  
Over 1000 in Use.

IN USE AT

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NOTE,

- Requires NO Shafting, Gearing,  
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- Works at any Speed, and any Pres-  
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- Will Force to any Height.
- Delivers a constant stream.
- Can be placed any distance away  
from a Boiler.
- Occupies little space.
- Simple, Durable, Economical.

NO FLY-WHEEL, CRANK, GOVERNORS, CONNECTING ROD, GUIDE, OR ECCENTRIC.

Supplied to H.M.'s Arsenal and Dockyards at Woolwich, Chatham, and Devonport, also for use on board H.M.'s Ships, Hercules and Monarch.  
FORTY THOUS ND GALLONS PER HOUR IS BEING RAISED 40 FEET HIGH AT Mr. McMURRAY'S PAPER MILL, WANDSWORTH, BY THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP.  
THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED TO DRAINING QUARRIES.

The engraving illustrates the "SPECIAL" Steam Pump as employed in draining quarries. At the Bangor and Carnarvon Slate Company's Quarries, in Wales, four or five of these pumps, of different dimensions, are at work, as well as at other quarries in various parts of the kingdom.

The pump being fixed in the required position, steam can be supplied by means of a felted steam-pipe from any boiler situated several aundred feet away from the pump; and although a little extra condensation would in such case take place, this system



of draining quarries is found far more economical than employing detached engines and pumps, with their cumbrous details of shafting, gearing, riggers, and belts.

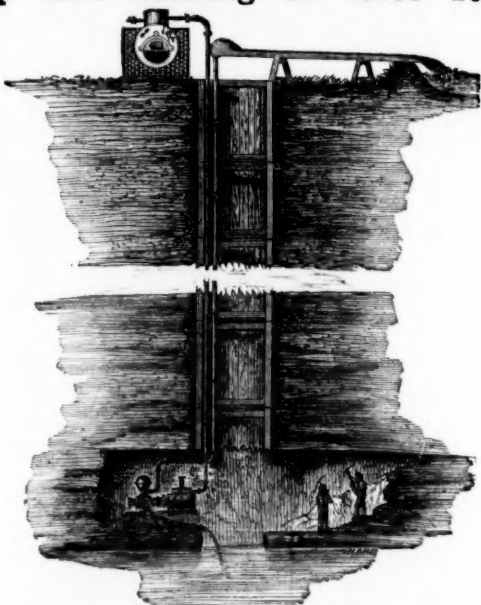
The "SPECIAL" Steam Pump can be adapted to work at either high or low pressure steam, and to discharge the water to a vertical height of from 200 to 400 feet. For very high lifts, pumps with long strokes are recommended.

The pump is very portable, and can be readily lowered nearer to the water as the work proceeds.

THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED FOR DRAINING MINES.  
One "SPECIAL" Steam Pump now making to force 1040 feet in one direct lift.

The arrangement in the accompanying illustration shows an economical method of draining mines without the expense of erecting surface-engines, fixing pump-rods, or other gearing. A boiler adjacent to the pit's mouth is all that is necessary on the surface; from thence steam may readily be taken down, by means of a felted steam-pipe, to connect the pump with the boiler. The pump may be placed in any situation that may be convenient for working it, and connecting the steam, suction, and delivery pipes.

These engines can be fixed and set to work in a



comparatively short time, and also at a very smal outlay. They are used in large mines as auxiliary engines, and will be found invaluable adjuncts in al mining operations.

To estimate the quantity of water to be raised by any given size of pump refer to the tabulated list below. It is recommended to use long-stroke pumps where the height exceeds 100 ft., so that the largest result may be obtained with a minimum wear and tear of the pump pistons and valves. The pumps are provided with doors for ready access to all working parts.

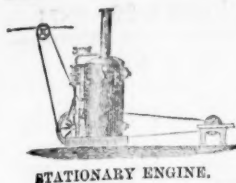
PRICES OF THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

Diameter of Steam Cylinder .....	2½	3	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	14	16	24
Diameter of Water Cylinder .....	1½	1½	2	4	3	4	6	5	6	7	4	6	7	8	6	7	8	10	12	7	10
Length of Stroke .....	6	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	24	24	24	24
Strokes per minute .....	100	100	75	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	35	—	—	—	—
Gallons per hour .....	310	680	910	3250	1830	3250	7330	5070	7330	9750	3250	7330	9500	13,000	7330	9500	13,000	—	—	—	—
PRICE .....	£10	£15	£20	£35	£30	£40	£40 10	£50	£52 10	£57 10	£50	£55	£65	£75	£70	£80	£100	—	—	—	—

IF BRASS LINED, OR SOLID BRASS OR GUN-METAL WATER CYLINDERS, WITH COPPER AIR VESSELS, EXTRA, ACCORDING TO SIZE.  
Any Combination can be made between the Steam and Water Cylinders, provided the Lengths of Stroke are the same, thus—8 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, or 10 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, adapted to height of lift and pressure of steam, and so on.

TANGYE BROTHERS & HOLMAN : Offices & Warehouse, 10, Laurence Pountney-lare, London, E.C.  
NORTHERN DISTRICT: ALFRED STANSFIELD RAKE, ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.  
DEPOT FOR SOUTH WALES: BANK CHAMBERS, NEWPORT, MON.—MESSRS. STREET, RAKE, & CO.





STATIONARY ENGINE.

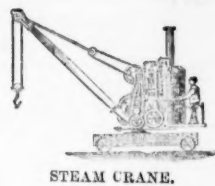
# CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

(PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862),

The ORIGINAL combined Vertical Engines and Boilers, introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN in 1855. Each class kept in Stock for Sale or Hire.

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## PORTABLE ENGINES,

FROM 4 TO 25-HORSE POWER.

## THRASHING MACHINES,

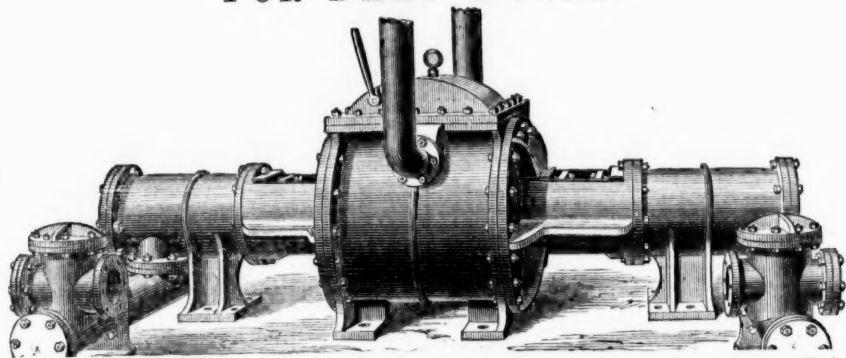
Single, Double, and Treble Blast, with Patent Rolled Steel Beater Plates, and all other Recent Improvements.

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CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION. FREE BY POST.

## HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.'S PATENT STEAM PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DEEP MINES.



The Machine erected in South Wales (at the Broad Oak Colliery, Loughor, near Llanelly), has a steam cylinder 40 inches diameter and two plungers of 8 inches diameter, and is raising 15,000 gallons of water per hour, the steam-boiler being on the surface. This it does with the greatest ease, the pump-valves working with scarcely any perceptible sound. The length of the incline besides the vertical lift is at present about 250 yards. The pump is constructed to be moved down the working as it advances, and is calculated to force the water to a height of 700 feet through a horizontal distance of 490 yards. For full description see *Mining Journal*, *Colliery Guardian*, *Engineering*, &c.

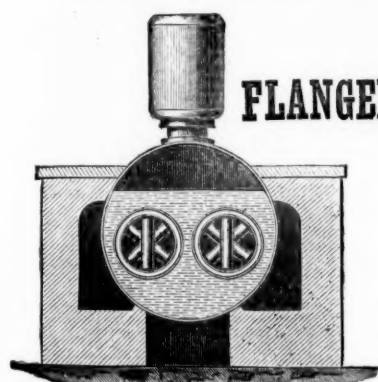
Sole Makers, HAYWARD TYLER & Co., Hydraulic Engineers,  
84 and 85, UPPER WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## HAWKSLEY, WILD, AND CO.'S

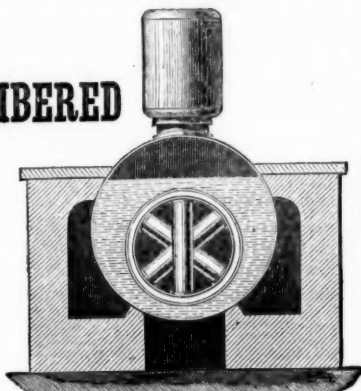
PATENT

## FLANGED & COMBUSTION-CHAMBERED

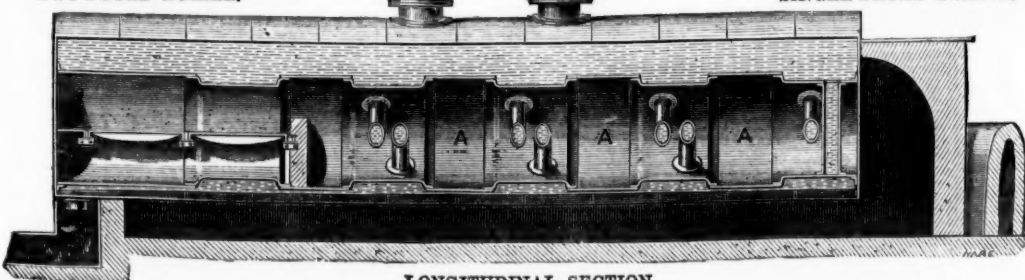
## FLUED BOILERS.



TWO-FLUED BOILER.



SINGLE-FLUED BOILER.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

THE FLUES OF THE ABOVE BOILERS ARE MADE OF TWO DIAMETERS, ONE RING OF PLATES BEING 4 inches less than the other, alternately. The smaller rings being flanged, as shown in drawing, are thereby considerably strengthened, besides securing the most material point—a perfect EXPANSION-JOINT. The cross tubes are placed in the smaller rings of the flue, so that any one can easily be taken out and replaced. The larger rings of the flue act as reverberating, combustion, and heat-retaining chambers, greatly economising the fuel. These Boilers are strong, durable, and economical, and have been at work a number of years with the most satisfactory results.

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THE ONLY PACKING THAT WORKS WITHOUT OIL OR GREASE,

Does not char, is pliable, keeps the rods

COOL, BRIGHT, AND CLEAN,

And lasts longer than any other, thereby

SAVING FULLY 200 PER CENT.

To the User, in oil, labour, and material.

Can be had only from the Agents throughout the country, appointed by

THE SOLE LICENSEES,

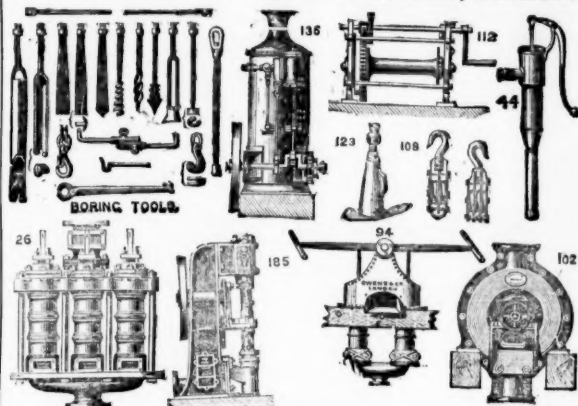
HENRY HOUSE AND CO.,

CATHERINE STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

## S. OWENS AND CO.,

Hydraulic and General Engineers,

WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON.



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GREAT ECONOMY

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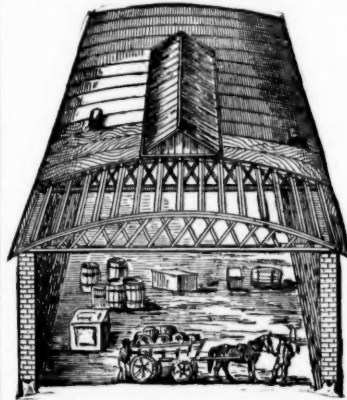
54, PORTLAND STREET,

MANCHESTER;

OR,

CORPORATION STREET,

BELFAST.



The above drawing shows the construction of this cheap and handsome roof now much used for covering factories, stores, sheds, farm buildings, &c., the principals of which are double bow and string girders of best pine timber, sheathed with  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. boards, supported on the girders by purlins running longitudinally, the whole being covered with patent waterproof roofing felt. These roofs so combine lightness with strength that they can be constructed up to 100 ft. span without centre supports, thus not only affording a clear wide space, but effecting a great saving both in the cost of roof and uprights.

They can be made with or without top-lights, ventilators, &c. Felt roofs of any description executed in accordance with plans. Prices for plain roofs from 3s. to 6s. per square, according to span, size, and situation.

Manufacturers of PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for covering ships' bottoms under copper or zinc.

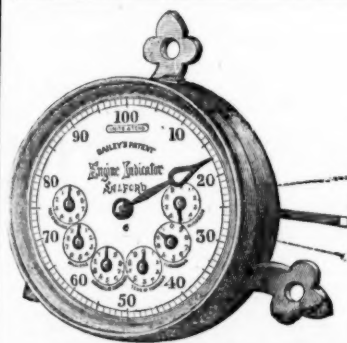
INODOROUS FELT for lining damp walls and under floor cloths.

DRY HAIR FELT, for deadening sound and for covering steam pipes, thereby saving 25 per cent. in fuel by preventing the radiation of heat.

PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, price 1d. per square foot.

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For prices, apply to—

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**PUMPING ENGINES**, of various sizes,—viz., 80 in., 70 in., 60 in., 50 in., 40 in., 30 in.  
**WINDING ENGINES**, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and CRUSHERS of various sizes.  
A NUMBER OF BOILERS.  
FITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.

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The 80 in. is nearly new, and, with several of the other engines, can be guaranteed of superior make and modern design.

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Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, 44, FOLDS-ROAD, BOLTON.

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**DRILL POINTS.**—The saving in steel alone is considerable. One drill will go through 20 feet of Aberdeen granite without sharpening.

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10	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0	1 1½ pm.
10	Ironmasters' Company [L.]	10 0 0	—
2½	Midland Iron Co. [L.]	11 10 0	2½ 2½ pm.
2½	Mercy Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	3 10 0	2½ 2½ dis.
4	Myndy Iron Ore Co. [L.]	0 7 0	par.
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	25 0 0	½ dis. par.
25	Palmers' Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	25 0 0	½ dis. par.
25	Ditto ditto	25 0 0	½ dis. par.
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65 0 0	2½ 5 pm.
20	Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. [L.]	10 0 0	—
100	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	20 0 0	10 17 dis.
15	Ditto New	15 0 0	6 5 dis.
50	Shotts Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	21 20 dis.
100	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	55 0 0	12 10 dis.
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	60 0 0	39 41 pm.
100	Ditto ditto	10 0 0	7½ 8½ pm.
100	Thames Iron Company	10 0 0	—
7½	Titanic Iron and Steel	5 0 0	—
100	Vancouver Coal [L.]	5 0 0	par. 1
10	Van Iron Ore [L.]	10 0 0	—
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	100 0 0	12 10 dis.
75	Ditto ditto	75 0 0	12 10 dis.

## THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.		PAID.		LAST PR.		BUSINESS.		TOTAL DIS.		PER SHARE.		LAST PAID.	
Shares.	Mines.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—
6000	Boscawell, c. St. Just	1 0 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
3000	Bottalack, c. St. Just	2 10 0	230	220	230	590	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
2000	Bronfloy, c. Buckfastleigh	1 10 0	—	—	—	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	—
4000	Bruckwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 10 0	—	—	—	0 17 6	0 2 6	0 17 6	0 2 6	0 17 6	0 2 6	0 17 6	0 2 6
5000	Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan	4 0 0	1½	1½	1½	0 9 0	0 2 0	0 9 0	0 2 0	0 9 0	0 2 0	0 9 0	0 2 0
6400	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 14 6	0 2 0	0 14 6	0 2 0	0 14 6	0 2 0	0 14 6	0 2 0
858	Carlisle, s-l, Newlyn	16 5 7	1½	1½	1½	16 5 7	—	16 5 7	—	16 5 7	—	16 5 7	—
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 9	23	23 24	—	5 18 0	0 12 6	5 18 0	0 12 6	5 18 0	0 12 6	5 18 0	0 12 6
867	Cwm Erfin, c. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	—	31 13 0	0 5 0	31 13 0	0 5 0	31 13 0	0 5 0	31 13 0	0 5 0
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	—	39 10 0	0 2 0	39 10 0	0 2 0	39 10 0	0 2 0	39 10 0	0 2 0
1024	Darwen Consols, c. Taviot	1 0 0	90	95	100	114 0 0	0 4 0	114 0 0	0 4 0	114 0 0	0 4 0	114 0 0	0 4 0
456	Dolcoath, c. Gwilt	49 14 6	—	—	—	7 10 0	0 15 0	7 10 0	0 15 0	7 10 0	0 15 0	7 10 0	0 15 0
1432	Dolcoath, c. l, Camborne	32 4 6	140	145	150	257 2 6	3 0 0	257 2 6	3 0 0	257 2 6	3 0 0	257 2 6	3 0 0
12800	Drake Wallis, c. Calstock	2 10 0	1	¾	1½	1 3 0	0 1 0	1 3 0	0 1 0	1 3 0	0 1 0	1 3 0	0 1 0
6144	East Cardigan, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	5	5 5½	—	14 11 6	0 2 0	14 11 6	0 2 0	14 11 6	0 2 0	14 11 6	0 2 0
300	East Darwen, c. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	—	197 10 0	0 2 0	197 10 0	0 2 0	197 10 0	0 2 0	197 10 0	0 2 0
6400	East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	13½	13 14	—	11 6 3	0 3 0	11 6 3	0 3 0	11 6 3	0 3 0	11 6 3	0 3 0
1906	East Wheal Lovell, c. Wendron	3 0 0	28	28 29	—	16 16 0	0 2 0	16 16 0	0 2 0	16 16 0	0 2 0	16 16 0	0 2 0
2900	Foxdale, c. l, Isle of Man	3 0 0	—	—	—	0 7 6	0 2 0	0 7 6	0 2 0	0 7 6	0 2 0	0 7 6	0 2 0
5000	Frank Mills, c. Christow	3 10 0	1½	1½	1½	4 8 0	0 2 6	4 8 0	0 2 6	4 8 0	0 2 6	4 8 0	0 2 6
3950	Gawton, c. Taviot	3 10 0	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
15000	Great Laxey, c. l, Isle of Man	4 0 0	17	17½	18½	13 17 0	0 8 0	13 17 0	0 8 0	13 17 0	0 8 0	13 17 0	0 8 0
3000	Great Northern Manganese	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	5 p.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5908	Great Wheal Vor, c. l, Helston	40 0 0	8½	8½	8½	15 12 0	0 3 0	15 12 0	0 3 0	15 12 0	0 3 0	15 12 0	0 3 0
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), c. l	4 10 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
1024	Hunkefoot, c. l, near Liskeard	8 10 0	42	42 44	—	65 10 0	0 10 0	65 10 0	0 10 0	65 10 0	0 10 0	65 10 0	0 10 0
1000	Kilbush and Kelly Bray, c. l	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 7 6	0 1 0	0 7 6	0 1 0	0 7 6	0 1 0	0 7 6	0 1 0
25000	Kilbush, c. l, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 1½	0 0 9½	0 2 1½	0 0 9½	0 2 1½	0 0 9½	0 2 1½	0 0 9½
165	Levan, c. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	—	1101 0 0	0 2 0	1101 0 0	0 2 0	1101 0 0	0 2 0	1101 0 0	0 2 0
400	Lisburne, c. l, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	—	343 10 0	0 2 0	343 10 0	0 2 0	343 10 0	0 2 0	343 10 0	0 2 0
3000	Maes-y-Safn, c. l, Flint	20 0 0	—	—	—	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	0 5 0
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 8	7½	6½	7	6 18 0	0 4 0	6 18 0	0 4 0	6 18 0	0 4 0	6 18 0	0 4 0
1800	Mineral Mining Co., Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	—	285 8 3	0 3 0	285 8 3	0 3 0	285 8 3	0 3 0	285 8 3	0 3 0
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. l	7 0 0	—	—	—	4 4 6	0 2 1	4 4 6	0 2 1	4 4 6	0 2 1	4 4 6	0 2 1
6400	New Penbrook, c. l, Par Station	5 0 0	—	—	—	2 10 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 15 0
3000	North Levant, c. St. Just	10 15 0	—	—	—	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 1 0
6010	North Wheal Croft, c. Illogan	3 11 3	29	29½	3	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 4 0	0 1 6
256	Pendarves United, c. l, Camb.	86 0 0	60	55	60	18 0 0	0 3 0	18 0 0	0 3 0	18 0 0	0 3 0	18 0 0	0 3 0
8000	Penhall, c. St. Agnes	3 0 0	6	5 6	—	1 16 6	0 3 0	1 16 6	0 3 0	1 16 6	0 3 0	1 16 6	0 3 0
500	Phoenix, c. l, Llanidloes	50 0 0	—	—	—	463 10 0	0 7 0	463 10 0	0 7 0	463 10 0	0 7 0	463 10 0	0 7 0
1772	Pobber, c. St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	—	0 17 6	0 10 0	0 17 6	0 10 0	0 17 6	0 10 0	0 17 6	0 10 0
2000	Poldice, c. l, Gwennap	10 0 0	11	10 11	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	0 10 0
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	1½	1 1½	—	10 16 0	0 1 0	10 16 0	0 1 0	10 16 0	0 1 0	10 16 0	0 1 0
1130	Providence, c. l, Uny Lelant	10 7 7	—	27 28	—	101 12 6	0 1 0	101 12 6	0 1 0	101 12 6	0 1 0	101 12 6	0 1 0
16000	Rose Hill, c. Calstock	10 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
6869	Rosehill Hill & Ransom	4 0 0	1½	1 1½	—	0 13 0	0 1 6	0 13 0	0 1 6	0 13 0	0 1 6	0 13 0	0 1 6
512	South Cardigan, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	320	190	200	662 10 0	0 3 0	662 10 0	0 3 0	662 10 0	0 3 0	662 10 0	0 3 0
6123	South Conduff, c. l, Camborne	5 5 6	5½	6½	5½	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
8000	South Darwen, c. l, Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 0	1 1 6	0 1 0	1 1 6	0 1 0	1 1 6	0 1 0
937	South Wh. Croft, c. Illogan	24 10 0	16½	17 18	—	3 0 0	0 10 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	3 0 0	0 10 0
496	So. Wh. Frances, c. l, Illogan	18 18 9	35	35 40	—	374 18 6	0 1 0	374 18 6	0 1 0	374 18 6	0 1 0	374 18 6	0 1 0
242	Spearhead, c. St. Just	36 17 9	19	19 20	—	15 15 0	0 1 0	15 15 0	0 1 0	15 15 0	0 1 0	15 15 0	0 1 0
940	St. Ives Consols, c. St. Ives	3 10 0	—	6 6½	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, c. l	3 10 0	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
12000	Tankerville, c. l, Salop	6 0 0	14	15½	16½	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 14					